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CALDERON: OIL EXPORT CAPACITY IS 5 MILLION BARRELS PER DAY

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 2 Mar 81 Sec B pp 1, 4

[Text] Mexico could export between 4 and 5 million barrels of crude per day, without affecting the next generation, according to the director of the Coordinating Business Council, Francisco Calderon, who noted that this is not the intention at present, but it could change with the next government in 1982.

He declared that this possibility is inferred from the size of its reserves, which guarantee it a supply for the next 60 years, if the present rates of extracting hydrocarbons are maintained.

In an analysis made of the national oil industry, the representative of private enterprise explains that Mexico ranks fifth in the world in the area of oil production. He adds that, if the present situation should prevail, the country could meets its internal needs and future demand, and could fulfill the responsibilities for exporting to which it is committed.

He adds that, in accordance with its reserves and production (a relationship necessary for the country's development), Mexico has a margin of security for the next 60 years. He claimed that elsewhere in the world this margin is about 30 years, and is even less in the industrialized countries.

In his analysis he also remarks that Mexico could readily export between 4 and 5 million barrels of crude per day, without affecting the next generation. However, he points out that the government has established a maximum production of 2.75 million barrels per day, of which volume 1.25 million barrels can be exported. He states that this could be reversed if the situation should change as a result of the decision of the next government in 1982.

Moreover, Calderon observes that, in 1979, gas production was equivalent to some 30 million barrels. He says that, since the gas emerges from the soil together with the oil, we may assume that its production will increase if oil production increases.

In conclusion, he notes that the experts are of the opinion that, even if there were other available energy sources, oil and its byproducts would still account for 60 percent of the sources of energy consumption in the world; it accounts for only 5 percent less at the present time.

He adds that the basic purchaser of Mexican oil is the United States, not only because it is a large consumer, but also because it is our neighbor geographically.

However, he remarks subsequently, Mexico is not dependent on the American market. He notes that, even if 2 million barrels per day were exported, about the mid-1980's the analysts calculate that only 60 percent of those exports would be going to the United States.

He concludes by stating that this means that Mexico would supply only 15 percent of the volumes of oil needed by the United States, just like Saudi Arabia and Nigeria.

2909
CSO: 3010

ECONOMY IS NOT BASED SOLELY ON PETROLEUM SAYS ORTIZ

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 27 Feb 81 Sec C & F pp 5, 6

[Text] Despite the fact that Mexico is suffering partially from the "petroleum syndrome," its economy is not based solely on energy, and this year its diversified exports to over 12 countries will allow for foreign exchange income of some $20.5 billion (485.850 billion pesos), thereby gradually consolidating the nation's economic independence, when the infrastructure of the country's entire productive system is developed.

The foregoing statement was made by Javier Ortiz de Montellano, deputy director of the Bank of Commerce, in a study on "The Petroleum Year," in which it is claimed that, by June of this year, the production program of 2.75 million barrels per day will be achieved, and 1.5 million barrels of that volume will be intended for diversified exporting to about 17 markets, so as not to depend on the United States.

The total funds of Mexican Petroleum for this year will be 418 billion pesos, a considerable increase if one considers the fact that the total was only 211.6 billion in 1980.

Of these funds, 36.2 percent is allocated for the company's own investment; and, of the remainder, 25 percent will go to the agricultural-livestock sector, 24 percent for social welfare, 20 percent for communications and transportation, 16 percent to the industrial sector and 15 percent to states and municipalities.

To support the proposition that Mexico does not have, basically, a petroleum economy, Ortiz de Montellano explains that communications, and the construction, steel, automotive and other industries, are already established, and are now merely being modernized and expanded; not as in other nations, such as in the Middle East, in which they have had to begin building the entire infrastructure.

It is commented that, unlike other Latin American economies, that of Mexico has not developed through a dangerous dependence on a single source of exports or crop, such as petroleum in Venezuela, copper in Chile, sugar in Cuba, wheat in Argentina or coffee in Brazil; because we have petroleum, copper, livestock, wheat and sugar, as well as a steel, coal and uranium industry, and industries for precious metals and other ores, in addition to a thriving manufacturing industry.

Ortiz de Montellano claims that the foregoing is important, because it means that we are far more balanced than other economies, not only in Latin America, but in the world. It is also important that some other branches of our industry can export

part of their production to the neighboring country to the north and, furthermore, that tourism and border transactions are contributing to the entry of foreign exchange into Mexico.

It is added that the spiral showing growth is no longer completely contingent on external events, because now, more than ever, it is concentrated on and backed by itself. The depression abroad has affected some of our exports, but it is no longer a fact that a recession in the United States has the same effect in Mexico.

This year will be marked by the sign of petroleum more than any of the previous ones. The established platform will be finally reached, and the beneficial effects of petroleum will be felt more in 1981.

The 1980 petroleum production of 2.119 billion barrels per day put Mexico in fifth place worldwide, and in first place in Latin America.

Moreover, based on the volume of proven reserves (60.126 billion barrels), Mexico holds sixth place worldwide, and 75 percent of these reserves consist of crude and liquid gas, and the rest natural gas. Insofar as refining is concerned, Mexico attained 11th place in 1980 (its company per se ranked fifth), when its capacity for processing crude and liquid gas was increased to 1.476 billion barrels per day.

PEMEX Will Pay 300 Billion Pesos

The boom in the company is significant for the Mexican economy because, this year, PEMEX will pay over $300 billion pesos in taxes to the Federation.

The tax system to which PEMEX is adapted will not change this year. It will pay 15 percent on the institution's gross income from its activities in the petrochemical area, and 27 percent on the funds accrued from the production of crude oil, natural gas and their byproducts.

Finally, it is noted that 90 percent of the energy consumed by the country comes from hydrocarbons (61 percent crude and 29 percent natural gas), and that the leading consumer is the energy sector itself, for producing electricity.

2909
CSO: 3010

FRENCH RESEARCHER: ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES MUST BE STUDIED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 27 Feb 81 Sec G pp 2, 4

[Text] Durango, Dgo. (OEM)--During his remarks at the cultural, scientific and technological symposium held at the Technological Institute of Durango, the French researcher, Dr Francois Fromont, stated: "The sun and geothermy will be the energy sources of the future, because oil and uranium will no longer exist by the year 2050."

On this topic, the specialist in the field went on to say that Mexico is one of the countries suffering least because of oil, since it produces the latter in large quantities, but it is also one of those receiving a large amount of solar energy, which should be used to produce electricity as soon as possible.

During the course of his talk at the Technological Institute of Durango, Dr Fromont, in discussing nuclear energy, claimed that uranium waste has not as yet affected mankind, but the scientific community fears that, within the next 50 or 60 years, pollution may occur that could kill and put an end to organic life on our planet.

He subsequently observed that countries like Mexico should investigate other energy systems more intensively, such as the sun, the energy produced by the air, that produced by the heat of the subsoil, and even nuclear energy itself, which would cause irreparable harm to the ecological map of life if accidents were to occur, and, at the same time, human life would be affected thereby.

2909
CSO: 3010

EXPERIMENTAL SOLAR PLANT INSTALLED AT UNAM

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] At the present time, the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) is engaged in research on the use of solar energy through the application of special devices that collect solar radiation and convert it into other types of energy, such as mechanical or electrical energy.

For about 2 years, the group of researchers at UNAM's Institute of Engineering has been working on the development of an experimental solar plant, with the backing of the Secretariat of Patrimony and Industrial Development.

It is thought that this project will make it possible to develop the technology required eventually to meet the needs for electrical or irrigation services in remote settlements and in sections of the republic with a high degree of solar radiation, using this type of self-sufficient system.

The plant consists of a set of mobile parabolic-cylindrical reflectors guided by electronic devices, which are capable of following the apparent movement of the sun. On the focal axis of the reflectors there are ducts called absorbers, which receive the energy concentrated by the reflectors, and inside of which there is circulating a fluid (oil) to which they transmit the radiant energy that is absorbed in the form of calorific energy. The heated fluid is conveyed to a tank which serves as thermal storage. The hot oil contained in the tank is removed and made to circulate through a heat exchanger, or evaporator, which, upon being fed with water, produces superheated steam. The steam thus produced is used to generate mechanical energy by means of a steam engine, or electrical energy, if the latter is connected to a generator.

For the purposes of the research project, coordinated by Luis Palacio H., the plant has been divided into four subsystems: solar, thermodynamic, mechanical and control. In all these subsystems, various studies are under way of each one of their components.

Solar Subsystem

An area of University City is currently being prepared for the installation of about 30 solar energy collector modules, which will make up a solar subsystem there. The project is directed by Rafael Almanza, from the Institute of Engineering, and

it is estimated that, during the first months of 1981, about 15 of these modules could be installed, so as to start the experimental tests on the complete plant.

The results of the research that has been performed and that is under way will make it possible to put the solar plant, with all its experimental potential, into operation in 1982.

Other Projects Utilizing Solar Energy

Manuel Martinez F., chief of the Solar Energy Department of the UNAM's Institute of Materials Research, declared that, if more backing is given to the research on and application of solar energy, projects that are now impossible because of their high cost could be carried out.

He added that the lack of a policy of incentives has precluded the possibility of making such projects a reality.

The researcher reported that the Institute of Materials Research is conducting the following projects:

Solar Radiation and Architecture

In order to evalute the solar resources, an Atlas of Solar Radiation in Mexico has been prepared, indicating the average solar radiation over the country for every month of the year. It is expected to prepare an Atlas in the future containing the measurements of solar radiation per day. For this purpose, a study is being made of the solar radiation in the country at 16 solarimetric stations, which will serve to corroborate the information obtained through the photointerpretation of data sent to earth by geostationary satellites.

Insofar as solar architecture is concerned, there is an agreement with the University of Paris VII, the Solar Energy Research Institute of the United States and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

In helioarchitecture, an attempt is being made to gear housing to its physical surroundings by means of an appropriate design that will make use of the incident radiation and the prevailing winds. A study is also being made of the possibility of achieving the "comfort zone" in locations such as stables, that will make it possible to increase milk production, thanks to a better environment for the cows.

There is a joint project with the University of Guadalajara, that of Hermosillo and INFONAVIT [Institute of the National Fund for Workers Housing], for the purpose of building 12 public dwellings provided with power from solar radiation. There are already, in San Luis Potosi, two houses operating with this type of energy. In Ciudad Cuauhtemoc, Chihuahua, a study is being made on the construction of a house based on solar energy, in which it is expected to cover a temperature range from under 12 degrees centigrade to 40 degrees centigrade.

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning

There are also several activities in the field of refrigeration, in which the Solar Energy Research Institute, of the United States, is participating, by virtue of an

agreement with the UNAM. These activities relate to ice production (a prototype refrigerator can make 100 kilograms of ice) and milk cooling. The design for the latter has already been prepared, and it is anticipated that it will soon be possible to construct.

Insofar as air conditioning is concerned, designs have been made, and there is currentlyone being tested commercially, to evaluate its technical and economic features.

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CSO: 3010

CNME: NUCLEAR ENERGY WILL NOT SUPPLANT OIL

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 2 Mar 81 Sec B pp 1, 4

[Text] Even with the introduction of nuclear generation into the country's electric production system, the latter will continue to be supported primarily by fuel oil.

The foregoing statement was made by the National Chamber of Electrical Manufactures [CNME], in a study wherein it observes that, between 1991 and the year 2000, the generation based on fuel oil will increase by 21,589 megawatts, whereas nuclear energy will increase only by 13,200 megawatts.

According to the projections made by the Federal Electricity Commission, the Chamber notes that, until the year 2000, oil will constitute over 50 percent of the original sources of energy for our electricity.

This role as a vital element that oil will play will continue for a long time, so long as no substitute is found for hydrocarbons.

It was added that this is the reason that the National Industrial Development Plan is based on the axis of Mexican Petroleum-Federal Electricity Commission, thus converting the energy sector into a pivot for development.

The study claimed that, therefore, this stipulation is made in the Total Plan, when it maintains that the policy on energy is a basic support backing the fulfillment of the goals of the Plan, especially insofar as the development of industry, primarily that of capital goods, is concerned.

Hence, it explains, the growth of industry in general and that producing capital goods in particular is indisputably linked with the energy sector; and, most especially and significantly, with the branch of electrical manufactures, which has traditionally provided the major government enterprises with machinery, equipment and materials.

The Chamber of Electrical Manufactures indicated that the purchasing power of Mexican Petroleum and of the Federal Electricity Commission particularly has fostered progress in electrical manufactures, and has to a large extent kept pace with its growth. It was explained that the rate of development in the electrical sector for the next 10 years will be over 12 percent per year, and that of electrical manufactures should exceed 16 percent, according to the figures in the National Industrial Development Plan.

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CSO: 3010

SIDERMEX TO PRODUCE LARGE DIAMETER OIL PIPE

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 15 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] The National Financial Bank, the Mexican Iron and Steel Enterprise (SIDERMEX) and the Sumitomo Industrial Group have created an enterprise which will produce oil pipes. The initial investment will be 3.7 billion pesos.

The above was revealed in an official communique released by SIDERMEX, which also reported that the Mexican Pipe Producing Company will be in charge of production.

The pipe will have a large diameter, and will be used principally by Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) for the transportation of hydrocarbons.

Recent reports supplied by the director of PEMEX indicated that the consumption of pipe by that industry is very high at present, and will continue rising in the coming years.

According to these reports, in the period between 1979 and 1986 the petroleum sector will require 43 billion pesos worth of pipes for processing and transport.

The plant will begin operations in the second half of 1982, with an installed capacity of 400,000 tons of production. It will provide jobs for 1,000 employees, and its production will cover national demand and part of Mexico's export demand.

SIDERMEX and the National Financial Bank will jointly contribute 60 percent, and Sumitomo will put in the remaining 40 percent. In addition, the Japanese group will supply the technology necessary to build the plant and carry out the productive processes.

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CSO: 3010

CRUDE OIL RESERVES ESTIMATED AT 800 MILLION BARRELS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Report on press conference of Minister of Energy and Mines Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, held on 3 March at Ministry of Energy and Mines]

[Text] Our country has "proven reserves" amounting to 750 to 800 million barrels of oil, according to statements made yesterday by Minister of Energy and Mines Pedro Pablo Kuczynski.

The minister added that there is no doubt about additional reserves, but their actual volume is unknown and any statement to the contrary is totally unfounded.

The statements were made at the close of a press conference held in the central headquarters of the ministry for the purpose of announcing two international events.

The minister said that at the present time, we are producing 75 to 80 million barrels of oil annually, which means that the proven reserves would allow for 10 years of operations.

Kuczynski went on to state that many years ago, there were explorers who discovered gold in the area close to the Condor Range.

However, he added that it was not specified how large the discoveries were and that MINERO PERU [Peruvian State Mining Enterprise] and CENTROMIN PERU [Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise] were conducting research on the matter.

The minister practically discarded the possibility that there might be oil deposits in the area, although he did not totally deny their existence. He said that it is rare to find oil 2,000 or 3,000 meters above sea level because it is generally found in plain areas.

The minister of energy and mines then said that the Peruvian State Mineral Marketing Company (MINPECO) will continue to market 80 percent of the government mining products and that the demonopolization of the enterprise will not affect it substantially. On the contrary, he said, the company will become more efficient.

Minister Kuczynski also indicated that for the time being, there are no plans to raise the price of energy products and that in the specific case of electricity, it would be necessary to organize the financial resources of ELECTROPERU [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise] to be able to make gradual increases later.

11,464
CSO: 3010

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW OIL PIPELINE IN JUNGLE PLANNED

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] The 70-km-long secondary oil pipeline soon to be built in the northwestern Peruvian jungle is guaranteed to be profitable, according to the first estimates made by officials from the government oil enterprise.

The 30 million barrels of oil that can be recovered ensure a constant flow of oil for a 6-year period. The estimated cost of construction is about $20 million.

At the present time, work in connection with construction of the secondary pipeline, which will connect with the northern Peruvian pipeline through the Trompeteros, Capirona and Pavayacu branch lines, is in the consulting stage.

Lot 8, where Nueva Esperanza is found -- the location of the new oil pocket -- is worked directly by the Peruvian Oil Company. It is also in charge of lots 31 and 35, which are also oil areas.

Based on early reports, the new oil pocket could supply 10,000 barrels a day, intensifying the flow through the main pipeline, which begins at San Jose de Saramuro and ends at the Bayovar coast.

Final plans are now being drawn up to include the installation of a pumping station at Nueva Esperanza and the construction of camps and a highway.

It should be noted that jungle operations are extremely difficult because of the size of the area, the lack of means of communication and the rough environmental conditions.

Production of crude oil in the jungle, now estimated at about 135,000 barrels a day, has made it possible to cover national demand totally and provide an exportable surplus.

11,464
CSO: 3010

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AMAZONIAN OIL REFINERY REPORTED

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Earthwork continues at the site of the new Amazonian Oil Refinery to be situated behind the existing Luis F. Diaz Refinery in the area of Iquitos on the right bank of the Nanay River, a tributary of the Amazon.

The plant is designed to meet fuel requirements for people living in the region. It will have a refining capacity of 10,500 barrels a day.

The plant will go into operation during the second half of 1982. It will be set up by a Spanish-French consortium headed by Technip of France, the Peruvian Oil Company said.

High Storage Capacity

It was also announced that in keeping with a program to meet national needs, ten storage deposits with a capacity of 140,000 barrels each have been installed in the industrial operations area.

Four fuel depots have been set up at both the La Pampilla Refinery and the Terminal Station of the North Peruvian Pipeline, increasing the storage capacity of existing storage facilities. The remaining two facilities were installed at Talara, the headquarters of Northwestern Operations.

Corrosion

In order to continue the plan to provide permanent protection against corrosion of the pipeline, the government enterprise has asked a specialized firm to design the second phase of the system of cathodic protection, which prevents oxidation in an accelerated and localized fashion.

The trans-Andean North Peruvian Pipeline, including the northern branch, crosses the most varied and harsh climatic and environmental conditions along its 1,114-km length that any pipeline in the world would encounter, making it necessary to provide efficient protection against corrosion.

This project involving advanced technology will require an investment of $430,000, guaranteeing a continuous flow of 120,000 barrels of oil, necessary for our development.

Many crews are involved in the project. Most of the points along the way are accessible only by air and helicopters from the Air Force provide their cooperation. The company winning the bid is Harco.

11,464
CSO: 3010

LAIA HEAD OUTLINES PURPOSES, DIFFERENCES FROM LAFTA

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Mar 81 p 12

[Interview with LAIA general and executive secretary, Ambassador Julio Cesar Schupp; date and place not given]

[Text] The 1980 Treaty of Montevideo has established LAIA [Latin American Integration Association], and it will go into effect as of 18 March 1981. The treaty was signed in Montevideo on 12 August 1980 by the foreign ministers of the 11 countries that are members of LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association], established by the 1960 Treaty of Montevideo. A few years after the formation of the European Common Market, the Latin American nations, loyal to their European-oriented tradition since colonial times, thought that the solution for achieving the integration of Latin American markets would also lie in such systems. The difficulties encountered by the representatives of the governments of the LAFTA member nations in devising a program for tariff release that would gradually result in a free trade zone proved that the 1960 Treaty of Montevideo required deepseated reforms that would gear it to the real needs and the actual situation of the Latin American economies and markets.

An interview with the general secretary of LAIA, who is simultaneously executive secretary of the entity, Ambassador Julio Cesar Schupp, proved enlightening with respect to the goals pursued by the new LAIA, and the principles which distinguish it from its predecessor, LAFTA.

Laying the Groundwork for the Real Integration

Calm, deliberate and objective, with the Paraguayan accent of his background, Ambassador Julio Cesar Schupp answered all the questions, one by one, without omitting details which could aid in a better understanding of the new institution, and without sidestepping any aspect.

Having returned from a trip to Paraguay, and a few days after having assumed his positions, Ambassador Schupp reports that this "was the beginning of a schedule of visits to countries in order to establish contacts with national authorities and business sectors, while at the same time affording channels of communication with the press. The purpose is to reach the public, so that it may feel that it is a participant in the integration process. The major element missing in the life of LAFTA was public opinion."

[Question] How have the countries responded?

[Answer] The schedule of visits is continuing with the Uruguayan authorities, the president and ministers, as well as business sectors. And this will be done in all the countries, at the proper time. Since the signing, and up until now, what we have done is to prepare the transition from LAFTA to LAIA. As of 18 March, the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo goes into effect, and LAIA comes into existence. The Association's policy-making entities will go into operation, namely: the Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers, the Evaluation and Convergence Conference, the Representatives Committee, and one technical organ: the General Secretariat. You asked me how the countries have responded. Four countries have already ratified the new treaty, namely: Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay and Mexico. The ratification process is still under way in the other countries.

New Paths Toward Integration

[Question] Could you specify what the essential reform to the 1960 treaty has been, and hence in what way LAFTA and LAIA differ?

[Answer] The essential thing (replied Ambassador Julio Cesar Schupp) is to eliminate the notion that LAIA is an expanded version of LAFTA. It is a completely different organization with respect to the mechanisms whereby the functions aimed at the goal of the common market are to be performed. Whereas in LAFTA we started with a multilateral plan, in LAIA, although some mechanismsof a regional scope remain, the greatest dynamism will be manifested by putting in motion agreements of a partial scope, between equals or groups of countries. The countries may make whatever agreements they wish, without thereby having to make those same agreements automatically apply to all the other countries which signed the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo. This does not mean a deviation from the central idea because, by virtue of a fundamental principle in the treaty, namely, that of "convergence," all [words missing from text] a mechanism that will lead them to the communitarian area.

There must at all times be established the link whereby we shall arrive at the common area of the Latin American market.

[Question] Does the new LAIA have greater political backing than LAFTA had?

[Answer] LAFTA came into existence with great political backing, and aroused great expectations which were not fulfilled in time owing to a flaw in the mechanisms stipulated on that occasion.

But the original idea has not undergone any deterioration in time, and that reaffirmation of the political desire of the nations to continue together in the implementation of integration for development was manifested in the Treaty of 12 August 1980. This new treaty lends great realism to Latin American integration.

LAIA With Respect to Third Nations

[Question] What relationship does LAIA have with the Andean Pact or Cartagena Agreement countries?

[Answer] The Andean Group countries are members of LAIA, and the LAIA nations have the definite intention of cooperating in the strengthening of the Andean Group.

[Question] There is an energy crisis and a food crisis in the world. It has been claimed that Latin America is the granary of the world. Could the integration of markets contribute to the expansion of this source of commodities for all of mankind? In what way, and in what length of time?

[Answer] Economic integration will give Latin America sufficient status to intervene in the world economy with its own voice; and, of course, its contribution must be made through the coordinated handling of the development and marketing of its natural resources, which actually include energy and food. There can be no delays in this endeavor ; any time that lags in achieving this coordinated support is time lost. LAIA's action in the area of commercial promotion has absolute priority in its programs, and the best efforts of the organization will be expended in its execution.

[Question] If Latin American integration were a reality today, would it change our commercial relations with the developed countries?

[Answer] Without any doubt whatsoever, and not exactly to develop autarchic policies, but rather to bolster the existing policies on more just and equitable bases.

On the basis of these principles, LAIA is preparing to take the first steps toward that goal of unity which Americans have fostered in every era since the time of Simon Bolivar, in different ways. The course of action now consists of partial integrations which will eventually lead to total integration. It must be pursued with determination, with the aid of the new 1980 Treaty of Montevideo. It is the new goal.

2909
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POLITICAL PROFILE OF CABINET MEMBERS FEATURED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 1 Mar 81 pp 8-9

[Article in the column "Political Week"]

[Text] Favorable Repercussions

Sources close to Lieutenant General Viola described his government as a reflection of a new political outlook, but within the mainstream of the policies charted by the Armed Forces when they took power in 1976.

In what must be interpreted as clear criticism of what has been happening over the past 2 years, the sources said that the new administration's economic policy "will not be molded with theoretical abstractions; there are people who cannot speak without referring all the time to economic models, and Argentina is paying heavily for the consequences of these people having the upper hand for some time."

Such remarks combined this weekend with a torrent of attacks from all over, mainly against the leadership of the Central Bank. In recent days, some of the members of the economic team itself have shown a willingness to openly criticize the authors of the December 1978 guidelines.

Owing to their opposition to a policy based on theoretical abstractions, the sources close to Viola said that it is impossible to successfully run an economy that is divorced from a political order, from the country's community leaders and from the destiny that a nation necessarily has and that differentiates it from other nations.

The New Cabinet

Meanwhile, Lieutenant General Viola had just announced a cabinet that owing to the persons called to serve, will surely be among the most brilliant that Argentina has had in many a year. But it is precisely for this reason that the future president will have to take particular care in seeing to it that his ministers' efforts are coordinated as well as possible.

Most of the new ministers, the civilians in particular, are characterized not only by their political qualifications but also by the strength of their personalities. The cabinet that has been called upon to accompany Lieutenant

General Viola in his presidency has, in general, the makings of a fine one, but teamwork among the ministers will be difficult to achieve.

If there is any notion that the list of ministers officially made public the day before yesterday does not prompt, it is that they will be docile spokesmen of the president's will.

In point of fact, the list contains well-known figures who are strong-willed enough for us to anticipate that they will always tend to defend their stands to the utmost, even at the risk of backing their convictions in fierce confrontations. We should not forget, moreover, that some of these men have been called upon as much for their personal influence as for the degree to which they actually represent significant sectors of Argentine production. This will, in addition, tend to make them more inflexible in defending their banners.

A cabinet of this standing is in itself an initial political success for Lieutenant General Viola. The fact that he got such men to agree to follow his orders in the upcoming administration is a positive sign for the outset of the new presidential term. It at least points to a certain ministerial hierarchy. But we will reserve final judgment until we ascertain how his administration operates.

The Men in the Cabinet

The new cabinet is characterized not only by the strong personality of some of the ministers. We should also note that several of them, including Camilion, Aguado, Frugoli and even Oxenford, evince a variety of mental interests that will necessarily lead them to carefully monitor what happens outside their own ministries. They will be the kind of ministers who will often have to make a supreme effort to hold back their own opinions about what other ministries are doing.

With only one of three ministers whom we mentioned above (be it Camilion, Aguado or Frugoli), Dr Martinez de Hoz would not have enjoyed all of the political latitude in which he projected his influence over the past 5 years. More specifically, the presence of any one of these men would have been incompatible with the presence of Martinez de Hoz, a sort of prime minister who headed up the economic team over these years, because clashes would have inevitably taken place in the wake of which someone would have been left behind.

Five for One

Not only will the man who dominated the cabinet vanish on 29 March. Furthermore, the agency which, as we all know, was instrumental in making Dr Martinez de Hoz influential is being deliberately disbanded. As we know, the current Economy Ministry will be replaced by five new ones.

It is interesting that political observers are focusing on a detail that came to light the night before last when Lieutenant General Viola's press office distributed the curricula of the future ministers.

In the first place, they were designated as heads not of such and such a ministry but of this or that ministerial "area," which represents an implicit admission that definitive approval has not yet been given to the names of the ministries under the new reorganization.

Secondly, Dr Lorenzo Sigaut is mentioned as the man in charge of not Treasury and Finances (as had been rumored) but Economy, Treasury and Finances. The only valid explanation of the lengthened title of the ministry is that Sigaut is being underscored as the first among equals in the economic sphere of the next administration. This will actually be the case to the extent to which he controls most of the tools of economic and financial policy.

Sigaut and the Others

Sigaut's qualifications are beyond question. Moreover, he has something that is essential for a minister: he enjoys the extraordinary trust of the future president. We feel, however, that he is not as battle-hardened politically as would be desirable, at least not as much as other men who have been called upon for the government's economic team, such as Aguado or Dr Carlos Garcia Martinez or Oxenford.

If the government unfolds as the soundest logic would indicate, Sigaut will, at least initially, function as a silent minister, as a man who gets things done, says little and does not worry about some of his colleagues (Aguado, Garcia Martinez, Oxenford) apparently occupying more ground than they actually do.

The noteworthy division of the Economy Ministry indicates several things, the main one assuredly being that politically speaking, instead of being subordinate to the economic sphere (which has, in fact, been the case over these 5 years), it will now be in the forefront in setting the direction for major state activities. Therefore, we regard it as just a half-truth that in Viola's administration all ministries will really be on an equal footing.

As long as developments do not evidence the contrary, we will have to go by how things proceeded during the delicate and at times very confidential team effort that led to the formation of the cabinet announced the day before yesterday: headed up by Viola, a team consisting of three generals, a brigadier (Miret, the secretary of planning) and a rear admiral (Moya, the new chief of the Military Palace) worked on all this, but the hand that, along with the future president's, wove the most delicate threads of the plan belonged to the future minister of the interior, Gen Horacio T. Liendo.

Protocol traditionally accords the interior minister precedence over the other members of the cabinet. This time, the precedence also promises to stem from political realities.

Against the Current Economic Team

We know that it was on the night of Thursday the 19th that the makeup of Viola's cabinet, as later announced, was decided on. It was also on that evening that Viola and his advisers came out once and for all for a cabinet with 13 ministries.

The position of the team headed by Dr Martinez de Hoz had deteriorated so quickly by that time that there was no obstacle whatsoever to appointing ministers who, on the whole, have found fault with the economic policy pursued so far.

With the exception of the future ministers of defense, Rear Admiral Couto, and public health, Brigadier Arguelles, who are only now emerging on the national political scene, practically all the other ministers-designate in Viola's cabinet have at one time or another and for various reasons had their differences with the policies or the approaches of the team captained by Dr Martinez de Hoz.

First as president of CARBAP [Confederation of Buenos Aires and the Pampa Rural Associations] and then of Argentine Rural Confederations, Aguado (Agriculture and Livestock) has been harshly critical of decisions affecting farming and, in particular, regional economies.

At a meeting that soured his cordial relations with President Videla, Dr Frugoli (Justice) warned him in 1978 that the concentration of economic and even political power by the Greccos in Mendoza (and by other "Greccos" elsewhere around the country) was going to lead to extremely serious situations if the government did not act immediately.

As ambassador to Brazil, Dr Camilion (Foreign Relations) made public statements that Martinez de Hoz' team regarded as inappropriate for his post. Some months ago, replying to complaints by production sectors about the unprecedented rise in Brazilian imports, he said that that was to be expected with an overvalued Argentine peso.

Garcia Martinez (Commerce and Maritime Interests) has constantly criticized (albeit among close friends) the way in which Drs Adolfo Diz (president of the Central Bank) and his adviser, Ricardo Arriazu, have influenced the overall context of economic and financial policy.

As president of Fabricaciones Militares, General Urricariet (Public Works and Services) openly waged battles against the economic leadership on the iron and steel question. Owing to the political importance of the province of Buenos Aires, we should note that General Gallino, who will be Saint Jean's successor, took the same line when he headed Fabricaciones Militares.

Oxenford (Industry and Mining) was the man who spoke on the evening of 2 September at the Industry Day dinner. The serious charges that he leveled on that occasion at the country's economic policy, in the presence of the nation's chief executive, constituted one of the most resounding public events of the year.

Still More

The country is also aware of the differences between General Liendo (Interior) and Dr Martinez de Hoz on aspects of social policy, which the Economy and and Labor ministries work together on to draw up. As labor minister, Liendo clearly got along well with the man who will now occupy the post and who at the time was interventor of the CGT [General Labor Confederation], General Porcile.

Business and academic economic circles are also aware that Dr Sigaut (Economy, Treasury and Finances) disagreed with several major aspects of official economic policy over the last few years.

And as if to complete the list of disagreements, we can still remember the sharp clashes between Vice Admiral Lacoste (Social Action) and the present secretary of the treasury regarding the expenditures prompted by preparations for the World Soccer Championship.

In light of this, we should not be surprised that practically no vestiges of the team that Dr Martinez de Hoz headed for 5 years are to be found in the makeup of the new administration. The number of second and third level officials who were pointed to in 1980 as potential survivors has shrunk to such an extent that it is quite a feat to find one of their names still around. One of these rare individuals is Gobee, the current undersecretary of agrarian economy, though this is still unconfirmed.

The new cabinet has been well received by army, navy and air force leaders and has also made a favorable impression on all production sectors. With specific regard to the navy, one last-minute development is worthy of note.

Maritime Interests

On Tuesday, after the matter of the number of ministries was again taken up by the Military Junta at the suggestion of Lieutenant General Viola, Admiral Lambruschini seized the opportunity to propose ministerial rank for maritime interests. Navy sources said that the matter was resolved in such a way that "maritime interests will be combined with Commerce in a ministry to be called Commerce and Maritime Interests." Dr Garcia will be heading it up.

There were several facets to the discussion of this matter. The maritime interests section could have been placed in the Public Works and Services area if the question of services was accorded precedence or the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry if the qualitative importance of fishing predominated. Another option was to combine it with Industry and Mining, perhaps with an eye towards the shipyards.

All in all, support has been voiced for combining Maritime Interests and Commerce in a single ministry. Those who feel this way say that because of its close ties to foreign trade, this is the most suitable area for handling our ocean interests and making progress in consolidating a national maritime awareness. There is also the feeling that the decision will benefit Argentina in the international legal and political spheres, specifically and for the moment in terms of our participation in the world law of the sea conferences.

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ROJAS CONCERNED WITH APPOINTMENT OF CAMILION AS FOREIGN MINISTER

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] The nation's former vice president, retired Adm Isaac Francisco Rojas, has asserted that the appointment of Argentina's current ambassador to Brazil, Oscar Camilion, as foreign relations minister "raises a very worrisome question."

Rojas attributed Argentina's diplomatic defeat at last year's three-nation conference on the height of Corpus to the policy "in which Dr Camilion has had an active hand."

Separately, the former vice president denied that he is advocating "hawkish" solutions to the southern waters conflict with Chile, which is currently in the papal mediation stage, and he considered it "a serious mistake" for Argentina to halt its efforts to have England return the Falkland Islands.

He also urged the country to formulate its own foreign policy without waiting for "advice or suggestions from overseas" and he came out for "an iron-like unity with Latin American nations."

Rojas made these remarks at Ezeiza Airport while awaiting the arrival of a member of his family.

With regard to his allegedly "hawkish" stand, he said that "there are no grounds, no reason for the label 'hawkish' that certain mass media have hung on me and my friends."

Peace and Pacifism

He pointed out that "you cannot find anything in my or my friends' statements urging war. The only thing that we are doing," he added, "is defending the rights of the Argentine Republic and contending that when an intruder breaks into our house, we have a duty to defend it. That is the extent of it. I think that a campaign is being waged against us, but I will add this: I like peace, but I am not a pacifist," he stressed.

"These are two distinct concepts. When a struggle must be waged to defend justice, ethics, the truth, law and order, it must be undertaken with every means at one's disposal," he asserted.

He noted that "these are not things I have made up, nor are they hawkish ideas; they are just teachings, and even our Roman and Apostolic Catholic Church backs them. Saint Augustin and Saint Thomas Aquinas said it: There can be no peace without justice, without the truth, without order and without love."

The Future Foreign Minister

When asked about the appointment of future Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, he asserted that his designation "raises a very worrisome question," at least for us Argentines who dealt with the Upper Parana and Plate Basin issues."

"We attribute the Argentine Republic's diplomatic defeat at the three-nation conference last year on the height of Corpus to the policy in which Dr Camilion (the current Argentine ambassador to Brazil) has had an active hand, as an agreement was reached at the conference that Corpus would be just 105 meters high high."

He went on to say: "We contend that it must be 120 meters high to coordinate appropriately with Itaipu, to protect the Parana River from any inadvisable operations at Itaipu and to see to it that navigation along the Parana is not interrupted."

Rojas contended that "constructing as ambitious a hydroelectric powerplant as Corpus must not involve solely the profit aspect, the production of electricity; many other issues are involved, such as geopolitics, and this tells us that navigation along the Parana River is going to be cut off if Corpus is built to be 105 meters high."

He then indicated that "it will be further cut off if the dam is built at Ita Cua instead of at Pindo I, which is the site that our engineers and professionals selected as far back as 1970-71 and 1972."

The Falkland Islands

When asked about the halt in efforts to get England to return the Falkland Islands, he asserted that he regarded it as "a serious mistake for the Argentine Republic, but one that was to be expected."

In his judgment, "England is not going to return the Falkland Islands to us in compliance with legal principles. It is going to return them when it no longer has the strength to defend them or when we force it to return them."

He stated that "England is clinging with growing persistence to its illegal ownership of the islands, their continued usurpation in other words, because of the discovery of oil throughout the area, because of the manganese nodules found there, because of potential yttrium deposits on Nueva Island, because of the large amounts of krill that have been found throughout the Atlantic zone, Argentina's waters, owing to the disappearance of the whales, and also because the Falklands lie in the path towards the Drake Passage."

After stressing that he saw "little hope in negotiation," Isaac Rojas pointed out that "the time has come for the Argentine Republic to formulate its own foreign policy and not to wait so long for advice or suggestions from overseas."

He noted that "it must work out its own foreign policy while forging iron-like unity with the nations of Latin America, that is to say, the nations that made up the Viceroyship of the River Plate, and even with Chile, Venezuela, Mexico and, why not come out and say it, Brazil too, when the problems between us and that country are justly resolved, because we all know that Brazil has been Argentina's traditional rival."

In conclusion, he denied having political ambitions for the future. "None" was his answer to a question in this regard.

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COHERENT FOREIGN POLICY FORGED BY CURRENT PROCESS, SAYS COLUMNIST

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by Miguel J. Culaciati: "Does Argentina Have a Foreign Policy?"]

[Text] For many years we Argentines had the uncomfortable sensation that our country lacked a foreign policy. We looked with admiration and with envy at Brazil and its legendary Itamaraty (Foreign Relations Ministry), where subtle strategies were fashioned.

We also carry with us longstanding frustrations over the official rulings that deprived us of part of the Chaco and handed it over to Paraguay or that took away this or that portion of our always complicated, far-off or neglected southern region. And there are also the obstinately usurped Falkland Islands. And if we go even further back...the lost viceroyship.

It would thus seem that, in general, our international affairs have been handled appallingly, with ill-fated results.

In our dialectic it is commonplace to say that everything is wrong, that we are doing nothing right and that our past performance consisted of one disaster after another on account of this or that position or one or another superpower that had an interest in subjecting us to servitude and exploitation.

Nevertheless, not everything has been or is wrong with our country's foreign policy.

The fact of the matter is that if we go back to the close of the last century and analyze the line followed invariably up to 1943 under many differing administrations, we will observe a striking continuity in Argentina's international positions.

Perhaps Brazil, with its different stance, shares with us the honor of remaining faithful (in its case, it still is) to a nation's permanent international objectives.

Initially for reasons of self-defense and later out of conviction, our country adopted the principle of "nonintervention" which combined with "neutrality" and a search for "negotiated" solutions to international conflicts, is a pillar

of Argentine foreign policy, which is based, in turn, on the Latin Americanist tradition, the democratic principles of the National Constitution and the needs of the geopolitical area in which we find ourselves.

These seemingly simple and naive principles were strong enough to enable us to consolidate a national state towards the close of last century and at the start of the present one; to maintain as cordial relations as possible with our neighbors, in spite of the frictions that the formation of states logically prompted; to act as a moderating power and to affirm our cultural and political predominance in South America, where we unquestionably held first place at the beginning of the 1940's.

Thus, it is a mistake to say that the country did not in the past have a suitable foreign policy. Let us not forget that one of our foreign ministers was even awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and that Argentina held favored places in all international forums for 70 years.

Then came the debacle. Peronism had a truly catastrophic impact on our national prestige, and the governments that succeeded the fallen regime were unable, with honorable exceptions, to come up with permanent policy prescriptions. All of this does not, however, invalidate the general continuity of Argentine policy in this regard. So profound and effective were the accomplishments that they still govern and inspire the handling of our external affairs.

It is almost useless to discuss Peronism's foreign policy. Its effects are obvious. During their first term in office they caused the country to lose more prestige than at any other time in its modern history, and the shift from the pound sterling to the dollar zone was made under the worst possible circumstances.

We all know of and it would be of no use to underscore the large reserves built up through the sacrifices of our people during the Second World War, reserves that Peronism squandered to create the bureaucracy of inefficient state-run enterprises that are now stifling us; the corruption in the foreign service that in a few short years caused us to be treated like just another banana republic; the famous union delegates and all the rest. In short, it is better not to recall the bad things, but they should not be forgotten either.

The second Peronist government alined us solidly with puppet countries that dance to Moscow's tune, with which we have nothing at all to do and which have served only to estrange us further from our real allies.

What about after Peronism?

The world split deepened in the postwar period, and our country could not remain isolated in the conflict between the major blocs of nations that upset the internal and external balance of many states. We did not find our true identity as a young, independent nation, nor were we able to shape with the aforementioned historical groundwork a grand Argentine foreign policy for the next half century, much less remain faithful to unwavering, nonnegotiable principles.

On the contrary, we often engaged in naive love affairs with our mortal enemies and took part in associations with dubious purposes that are alien to us in spirit and disadvantageous in practice, such as the group of the "nonalined" countries, which is headed up by no less than Fidel Castro and of which we are still, astoundingly, dutiful members. Such alinement with puppet countries that dance to Moscow's tune has only served to estrange us from our natural allies.

And the secrecy! This passion of so many foreign ministers seems to have spread throughout the government, even to its lowest levels, and although it might be necessary at a given juncture, it should never be adopted as a general rule.

But it is only fair to emphasize that if there have been mistakes, there have also been correct moves. For the first time in a long while the last 4 years of government brought about a veritable diplomatic revolution in South America. In point of fact, our country, in spite of the many obstacles it faced, successfully overcame the problem of harnessing the energy of its frontier rivers, thus paving the way for the construction of the world's largest hydroelectric complex and its mutual benefits.

We set up bilateral agencies with our Uruguayan and Paraguayan neighbors that have proven their effectiveness in undertaking ambitious projects. We began a totally new stage in bilateral relations with Brazil; this entails a shift in national strategy that will unquestionably yield extraordinary benefits over time.

The Argentine-Brazilian rapprochement alters the balance of power in Latin America and suggests a lengthy period of political stability, as well as accelerated progress in the creation and strengthening of regional European-style multinational organizations that could effectively replace the moribund LAFTA and its successor LAIA [Latin American Integration Association].

The creation of a South American nuclear cooperation organization (SUDATOM), styled after Euratom, has already been proposed, and the conditions are ripe for the emergence of other similar agencies in the fields of energy, hydrocarbons, gas, basic commodities and, why not, foodstuffs, which are the main source of the region's economic and political power.

If the two major countries have decided to abandon the misgivings that kept them apart for so long and to march together in progress (and this stems from a reasoned analysis of mutual advantages), then Argentine foreign policy has scored a major success.

We must also recognize that over these years we remained isolated from the world context because of a Marxist-style propaganda barrier and that it must have been very difficult to conduct foreign relations under such circumstances.

Another major objective that was achieved was an appreciable enhancement of the quality of our middle-level diplomats. If mistakes like the aforementioned ones were made, it was because powerful elements beyond the Foreign Ministry's control were involved and because complex technological issues were unfortunately dealt with in forums other than those specifically qualified in this regard. Diplomacy as a science and a university-level career is now a reality in our country and will soon bear its fruits if allowed to do so.

On the home front, foreign policy must rest on broad-based public opinion sectors that are willing to share the historic responsibility that it entails; we must abandon the tactic of secrecy and news leaks, which are incompatible with the country's constitutional principles and judicial structure, as well as the unresponsive pretext of top-level get-togethers that damaged the government so much and that will compromise its position before the tribunal of history.

We must consolidate the gains we have achieved, refine our future policy and define who we are, clearly define who we are so that we know who we are, so that the rest of the world will understand us and so that we cease to project the image of vacillating weather vanes, of incompetent civilians, which is incompatible with the requisite hallmarks of a state that aspires to be a Western and South American power.

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PORTUGUESE IMMIGRANTS PROTEST LOW WAGES

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 26

/Text/ Nine of the 13 Portuguese immigrants who arrived in Argentina on last 3 February--and who were located at various points in the interior--are returning to Buenos Aires.

What are the reasons? For one group, it was the low wages which--they assert--do not allow them to respectably cover their living expenses. For others, it was the housing which they were assigned, which they flatly call "inhabitable."

Fernando Moraes Monteiro, Jose Elias Baptista, Antonio Pereyra Da Costa, David Neves, Americo Diegues and Carlos De Melo are among the latter.

As they explained to CLARIN in the lobby of the centrally located hotel where they are staying "the housing which they assigned us in Puerto Madryn does not have minimum livability conditions. They gave us a salary of 1.4 million pesos to which were added $350 from ICEM /Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations/. With this income--they explained--we could exist, but in case we had to pay rent, we would find ourselves in serious difficulties. Rents in southern Argentina are expensive, very expensive, and at least half of our income would go for housing."

On the other hand, for Jairo Ruggiero, Antonio Olivares and Ivo Cunho the problem was different: they were settled in Mendoza where they gave them wages close to 500,000 pesos in the jobs which they were assigned.

This amount, in itself critical for their budgets, is even worse when you realize that they have to pay the expenses for their meals with that money. Olivares declared "you cannot really live with that amount. Even if they gave us housing, I do not believe it pays for anyone--Argentine or Portuguese--to work for a little less than $250. If we bring our families we soon will be hungry," he pointed out, adding that the purpose of his return to Buenos Aires was to obtain better economic conditions.

Migrations

"We have explained our problems to immigration authorities. We request our situation be studied and we are awaiting a definite answer. Tomorrow (for the time being) we will have an interview with the authorities in that division, and if we do not have solutions by next Friday, we will return to Portugal," the disappointed immigrants said to CLARIN.

A coincidence: all emphasized the concern, formalities, negotiations and fine attention of the authorities of the National Directorate of Immigration who, as CLARIN learned, were making strenuous efforts to solve the distressing problem of the Portuguese, who still continue to believe that they can live decently in Argentina.

A curious woman passerby, who stopped to listen to the animated conversation of the reporter with the Portuguese reflected: "Well, at least we Argentines are not bearing economic misfortunes alone. These poor fellows are sharing our lot..."

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PAPER URGES OFFICIALS TO INVESTIGATE PORTUGUESE GRIEVANCES

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Of a group of 13 Portuguese immigrants who arrived here slightly over 2 weeks ago, who were settled immediately in Patagonia and Mendoza, 9 of them returned to Buenos Aires because they claimed that the housing they were assigned was little less than "inhabitable" and that the wages were too meager for a useful life. Six of the nine returned from Puerto Madryn and complained that the housing was "ramshackle" and that the wages were 1.8 million pesos. In their turn, the three who returned from Mendoza claimed that the assigned wage--500,000 pesos--even with the inducement of housing, "is not advantageous for anyone, Argentines or Portuguese. And if we bring our families, we will go hungry."

The situation which has arisen less than 15 days after the arrival of the immigrants in Argentina attracts attention. The fact is disregarded that in the agreement for the settlement of the Portuguese workers, which was signed appropriately between Buenos Aires and Lisbon, basic conditions such as the location of the immigrants, the quality of housing and the wages to be paid for their work supposedly were clearly indicated. Nevertheless, according to the complaints which we mention above, there would seem to be an appreciable difference between what was agreed upon and the facts.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations issued a communique last Friday in which it declared that the Portuguese immigrants "had been adequately informed beforehand about the living conditions which Argentina offered, mainly from the socioeconomic and labor standpoint." Nevertheless, this circumstance does not lessen at all the authorities' responsibility, since what is really of interest is to find out if the immigrants' complaints are true. The idea that the Portuguese settlers were told before leaving that the housing would be bad and the wages low seems difficult to believe. The situation which has arisen demands a better explanation than the one offered by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Similar troublesome situations arose more than a year ago when a group of families from Southeast Asia arrived in Argentina, who had

fled from the area because of the tragic situation prevailing. After the first days which were devoted almost entirely to official propaganda, the refugees were sent to various parts of the country and given work and housing." Nevertheless, in a short time the first complaints about low wages and bad housing conditions were heard. Some of the complainers went to Buenos Aires later to repeat their protest. Little official information was provided afterwards about this episode.

Nevertheless, the circumstances which could have caused the complaints of the Southeast Asians--very different habits and characteristics, to which must be added the lack of communication based on such different languages--do not apply in the case of the Portuguese immigrants, whose assimilation in our environment (as is demonstrated by the existence of a long established colony with a long tradition) should not present any difficulties.

The fact that the group of 13 immigrants who arrived recently is the advance party of a larger number, whose arrival in Argentina is contemplated soon, makes it advisable that the authorities report immediately about this matter, and in case there are mistakes or errors about the location and treatment of the settlers, that they be corrected as soon as possible.

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PAPER FORESEES NO MAJOR CHANGES FROM RECENT RESHUFFLE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Feb 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The changes made and official speeches delivered in recent days following a partial Cabinet shakeup have naturally resulted in questions about what will happen in the coming months. We speak only about questions because to date, there would not appear to be any conclusive, publicly known reasons enabling one to establish clearly and in detail what will actually happen.

We can start from one principle: There will be no substantive change in the principles guiding the government. This can be deduced not only from what has been expressly said, but also from the fact that it is the Armed Forces that still bear directly responsibility for the exercise of power and the members of the government junta are the same. This situation has not changed because of the presence of three civilian ministers.

The changes, if there are any, will have to do with other aspects, both internal and international.

On the domestic scene, the government has announced its intention of moving toward an "institutional opening," although its limits have not been defined. There will probably be increasing participation by civilians in high posts of government, sharing responsibility from posts of political and not simply technical significance. An appeal has been made to all Bolivians to overcome their political disagreements and cooperate in the task of building a better nation, an appeal that certain does not imply -- or at least does not necessarily imply -- that the cooperation must come from government posts. The government also mentioned its intention of moving toward an authentic democracy based on our own conditions. This enunciation will be shared by everyone. Discrepancies will certainly appear when an analysis is made of the contents of their expression, the concrete form in which they may be manifested.

On the international scene, programs and solutions have been sketched concerning our international situation, which for the time being is one of relative isolation. Naturally, based on a position that must be permanent, imperialism is rejected and as a natural consequence, Bolivia's right to maintain its own personality is underlined. There then arises the issue of the abnormal relations which several countries have with us. It has been stated that an effort will be made to normalize these relations. Mere diplomatic recognition, the formality of exchanging

ambassadors, is not and cannot suffice. We must seek what would normally exist: cordial coexistence, filled with a spirit of cooperation in all areas: economic, assistance, cultural affairs, and so on.

This normalization especially has to do with certain situations, among them two of major importance: the Andean Pact and that of the developed nations.

With respect to the Andean Pact, there can be no doubt that despite all that has been said against it, we must remain in the Pact as one of the greatest possibilities of development and of achieving, with respect to international relations, an importance which the nations in the group will not obtain if they work alone. Concerning the developed countries, it is obvious that we need their economic aid and their technical assistance in order to speed our march toward progress. Opposition in either camp can only hurt everyone, but especially Bolivia, which is the weak side of the relationship and the most apt to suffer the consequences.

The problem is how to direct our diplomatic mechanisms so as to help create the mutual conditions facilitating the normalization of relations.

As one can see, a great deal remains to be learned about the future march of the government, and yet, it cannot be said that such a situation has caused disillusionment or indifference. There are simply questions and an attitude of openness with respect to the future.

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CSO: 3010

GARCIA MEZA, ARCE CONNECTION WITH DRUGS NOTED

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Joaquin Rivery]

[Text]

● SEVERAL WEEKS after the Bolivian coup d'etat of July 17, 1980, the two Luises in power — Luis Garcia Meza and Luis Arce Gómez — went into a series of tantrums that would have put the worst spoiled brat to shame. The cause of the uproar was that it had been made known all over the world that the two of them and their "ministers" had been accused of controlling the country's traffic in cocaine.

The two Luises responded by announcing an all-out offensive against narcotics. They gave the news agencies "scoops" about arrests and "seizures" of large amounts of cocaine.

But it seems as if all their efforts to cover up were of no avail. Only a few days ago, the Spanish news agency EFE made it known that Bolivia gets a 60-percent cut of the 2000 million dollars made each year from the illegal traffic of cocaine between Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia. That's 1200 million dollars, more or less.

It's true that many persons have been arrested and accused of trafficking in cocaine. Since July of last year, Bolivia's jails have been packed with poor peasants who had been growing coca.

It's not "justice's" fault if the peasants acted on their own instead of dealing with the agents of the two Luises. They're fighting stiff competition in the narcotics market. As for the rest of the story, read the news dispatch that follows:

"LA PAZ, Bolivia, February 9 (AFP). — Bolivia now has 50 new millionaires thanks to the fabulous profit in cocaine traffic, according to a report issued here today by the International Narcotics Control Board."

Naturally, the Board does not reveal names. But if the two Luises and their "aides" have become wealthy, we can assure you that none of them is new at this kind of business, because they've been in it for quite some time. However, they must be given due respect, because, after all, one of the Luises — Garcia Meza — is the president of the country, and the other one — Arce Gómez — is the minister of the interior.

● *Joaquin Rivery*

CSO: 3020

AGRICULTURAL ACCORD WITH SPAIN IN LAST STAGES OF DISCUSSION

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] (ANF)--The agricultural assistance agreement now being negotiated by Spain and Bolivia will include a water utilization project in Santa Cruz, another to develop the area along the highway between that city and Trinidad and the possible settlement of 500 Spanish families in order to develop new areas.

This announcement was made by Spanish Ambassador Tomas Lozano to ANF [Fides News Agency] concerning possible provisions of the accord now being worked out by the two countries.

Spanish representatives will arrive next week to meet with Bolivian authorities for the purpose of spelling out the preliminary terms of a coming bilateral agricultural agreement.

The Spanish delegation visiting our country will hold talks with the ministries of Agricultural Affairs, Foreign Relations and other sectors interested in the proposed agreement.

The delegation will include the director of bilateral cooperation of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jesus Atienza; Angel Maqueda, from the National Institute of Agrarian Reform and Development; and Jacinto Hermida, from the Directorate of Technical Cooperation of the Institute of Ibero-American Cooperation of Madrid.

Among the topics to be discussed with Bolivian authorities by the Spanish delegation are the following, according to information from the Spanish Embassy in La Paz:

Technical cooperation concerning water and irrigation of the mesothermic valleys. This program will be begun in Santa Cruz and the technical results and experience obtained will then be able to be applied to other areas of the country with similar conditions;

Cooperation for an overall plan to develop the area of influence created by the highway between Santa Cruz and Trinidad; and

Possibilities of settling 500 Spanish farm families, duly trained, in areas lending themselves to agricultural development in the Department of Santa Cruz.

These families must be carefully chosen and technically trained. They would come equipped for their future work, the Spanish Embassy says. If the agreement is signed, the farmers would bring machinery and technology in order to ensure productive work in the areas of settlement.

The program to bring in Spanish farmers would involve about 65 hectares in a place still to be determined. It would have an initial 5-year phase to carry out the settlement process.

This part of the Bolivian-Spanish project would be preceded by a feasibility study and backed by a program of supervision and followup, both by the proper Spanish technical organization and its Bolivian counterpart, to be appointed, according to information from the Spanish ambassador.

The Spanish delegation that willarrive next week will also provide cooperation in viticulture and winemaking, a field in which Spain has a long and rich experience, Tomas Lozano explained. He referred to possibilities of promoting Bolivian wines in view of the success wines from neighboring countries have on the market.

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GOVERNMENT SETS IN MOTION POLICY TO DEFEND TIN PRICES

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Through the Ministry of Mines and Metallurgy, the government is implementing a policy to defend tin prices, beginning with institutionalization of the Advisory Council for Metal Affairs, CIE-BOL [International Tin Council-Bolivia] and support for any miners organization, such as those of antimony and tungsten miners.

Along with others, this policy is part of the "new mining and metallurgy policy outlined for the decade from 1981-1990," which was approved by the National Economic and Social Council (CONEPLAN) and on the basis of which implementation measures are being set forth.

Policy To Defend Prices

In this connection, the document in question notes that the basic characteristic of international trade between highly industrialized countries and those that produce raw materials is none other than the constant and gradual deterioration of the terms of trade which means that prices of industrial products always rise faster than those of raw materials. It is stated that in order to overcome this structural rigidity of international trade, the United Nations has organized forums and set up international organizations that help developing countries obtain fair and remunerative prices, which aim has quite simply not been well received by industrialized nations.

Reference is made to Resolution 93/IV of UNCTAD, which recommends the deployment of efforts on behalf of countries that produce raw materials, helping diversify their productive capacity and increase their income by exporting and thereby counter the effects of world inflation. These objectives include: the achievement of stable conditions in the trading of raw materials, preventing excessive price fluctuations; the obtention of remunerative and fair prices; the promotion of balanced supply and demand; and consideration given to world inflation and changes in world economic and monetary situations.

It is argued that within the framework of this new international policy, whose final objective is the creation of a new economic order, support has been given to international agreements to stabilize prices and that backing has been given to the formation of committees for basic products, including certain mining products.

The document further emphasizes that the policy to defend prices was manifested with greater vigor in the actions of the Bolivian delegations to the International Tin Council, where a clear and coherent position has been and still is maintained, along with energetic opposition to any program to sell noncommercial reserves and to the revision and periodic increase in the price scale of the Stabilization Fund. These elements are the fundamental basis of the policy line.

In addition, it is asserted that the policy to defend prices fully confirms the systematic and coherent efforts made in the CIE to defend the main Bolivian export product and supports its expansion and reinforcement in defense of other products that have importance in the structure of mining exports.

Main Lines

The main lines of the policy to defend prices include the following: support for the effort of the international community to establish a new economic order; effective participation in international agreements and basic product committees that promote the stabilization of prices; vigorous opposition to any program to sell noncommercial reserves; the proposal to create a national stock of mining products in order to stabilize prices; and an increase in and strengthening of our bargaining capacity in order to obtain fair and remunerative prices.

Actions

Finally, the two actions to be implemented are outlined: institutionalization of the International Tin Council (BIE-BOL) and government backing for the organization of mining products, as in the cases of the Bolivian Committee of Antimony Producers and the National Tungsten Producers Committee.

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MINING MINISTER EXPLAINS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE POLICY

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Small miners and cooperative members will be the ones to benefit most from the policy of technical assistance and mining development being implemented by the Ministry of Mines and Metallurgy as part of the overall policy designed for the decade from 1981 to 1990.

Areas of action have therefore been drawn up and include: for technical assistance, prospecting and exploration and mining development; and for mining development, financing and machinery and equipment.

Policy of Assistance

The Ministry of Mines and Metallurgy begins its explanation of the policy of technical assistance and mining development by pointing out that it is the responsibility of that ministry and of GEOBOL [Bolivian Geological Service], BAMIN [Mining Bank of Bolivia], COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] and even the IIM [Mining and Metallurgical Research Institute]. Mining development is the task of the Mining Bank of Bolivia.

The recipients of this technical assistance are basically the mining cooperatives and small miners and, to a lesser extent, medium-size miners and COMIBOL. The ministry emphasizes that the technical assistance has not been qualitatively or quantitatively uniform due to the fact that producers in the public, private and cooperative sectors face problems of complete different types and magnitudes.

While COMIBOL, the medium-size miners and part of the small miners face problems inherent in improving and modernizing their productive structure, the document says, most of the small miners and mining cooperatives need basic problems, both technical and administrative, solved. It is maintained that in turn, the recipients of mining development are the productive units of the private and cooperative sectors.

At the present time, technical assistance and mining development are by and large inadequate for effectively supporting the process of reactivating and modernizing the mining production process, since most of the small and cooperative miners receive these services in an inadequate fashion, resulting in selective methods of working deposits with the consequent destruction of mining resources.

It is therefore emphasized that taking into account the scarcity of technical and financial resources, the national effort to create a suitable system of technical assistance and mining development must be oriented toward properly selected areas, giving special emphasis to the production units in the most precarious position, which are found among the small mining companies and mining cooperatives.

As a result, the policy of technical assistance and mining development will be mainly directed toward the recovery and gradual and sustained increase in current levels of production by means of a rational and efficient working of mineral resources, especially in deposits worked by small miners and mining cooperatives.

For this purpose, the Ministry of Mines is establishing the following areas for the implementation of technical assistance and mining development.

Basic Assistance

Basic assistance will be aimed at completing basic maps for the planning of geological and mining activities through the execution of activities such as: the completion of the national cartographic map, completion of the national geological map and basic geological research into mining resources.

Prospecting and Exploration

This assistance will be aimed at the individualization of large mining areas through the following activities: an intensification of regional prospecting, the systematic exploration of mineral deposits and the setting up of geochemical and geophysical laboratories.

Mining Development

By means of this assistance, a determination will be made of the industrial reserves that will support the generation of projects and guarantee the attraction of credits through the following activities: the installation of regional concentration and upgrading plants, the establishment of a machinery and mining equipment pool, a rationalization of systems of operations, the concentration of minerals and the efficient use of mining development equipment.

Mining promotion will have the following areas of action:

Financing: channeling financial resources toward the utilization of positive reserves as a basic part of guarantees for the obtention of credits.

Machinery and equipment: ensuring that the needs of the public, private and cooperative sectors will be fully met.

The ministry concludes its explanation by pointing out that the policy of technical assistance and mining promotion will make the adjustments and reforms needed to turn the Bolivian Geological Service into the basic institution of technical assistance and the Mining Bank of Bolivia into the basic enterprise for mining promotion.

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MINING EXPLORATION TO RECEIVE TOP PRIORITY

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] The government has resolved to give top priority to the policy of mining prospecting and exploration because these two activities are the basis of the productive cycle of the mining sector, which should guarantee the existence of adequate reserves for the normal operation of metallurgy plants and national foundries in operation.

This explanation is contained in the new mining-metallurgy policy that was drafted for the purpose of achieving an increase in production and better yield from minerals.

The document states that for the past 50 years, there have been no important discoveries of deposits, meaning the working of increasingly poor reserves and at a greater depth, with the resulting increase in production costs.

"An intensification of regional prospecting will be promoted and backed through the Bolivian Geological Service (GEOBOL) and the conclusion of concession contracts. Resolute encouragement will be given to exploration and mining development in known mineral areas, as well as to the prospecting, exploration and evaluation of new areas of commercial value."

The mining prospecting and exploration policy will be carried out through a National Program of Mining Prospecting and Exploration made up of a series of concrete projects aimed at increasing the search for and discovery of new deposits of metallic, nonmetallic and radioactive minerals.

GEOBOL

The institution responsible for carrying out the exploration for new deposits is the Bolivian Geological Service.

According to the document, this government agency has the task of "doing research and cooperating on the basic geological investigation of the national territory in order to gain greater knowledge into the location, exploration for, development and conservation of geological resources, metallic and nonmetallic minerals, hydrocarbons and rock with industrial applications.

"It will complete geological, geochemical and geophysical studies for the purpose of locating favorable areas for the future working and development of geological resources using modern techniques.

"It will provide advice on geological research for government organizations and the private mining sector.

"It will provide technical services for the government, private and cooperative mining industry for the purpose of improving methods of operation and the processing of minerals."

GEOBOL was set up on 11 June 1965. Its resources come from the General Treasury and other income, labeled as "for operations," which is then channeled to special projects it has undertaken.

It has a total of 335 employees at its central office in La Paz and in the regional offices in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba.

The main projects ahead are: basic geological information through the Department of Natural Resources; the ERTS [Earth Resource Technical Satellite] Project using a technological satellite for natural resources; prospecting for, exploration and evaluation of mining resources through specialized units; a program to inventory small mining companies; the Apolo Project; the Oro Project; a project to inventory hydric resources; and the Pre-Cambrian Project.

In an interview with PRESENCIA, Col Jaime Cardozo, executive director of GEOBOL, said that after the new mining-metallurgy policy has been worked out and objectives have been defined, it is hoped that the institution will attract a larger share of economic resources for its normal operations and in order to carry out the assigned objectives.

He said that GEOBOL has the basic structure and highly skilled personnel it needs to complete the work entrusted to it.

He announced that a 5-year plan and another 10-year plan are being worked out to guide the future activities of GEOBOL.

Finally, he announced that on Wednesday, 4 March, he will submit to the National Economic and Planning Council a detailed report on the prime activities scheduled for 1981.

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RESULTS OF 1980 POPULATION CENSUS ANALYZED

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Feb 81 p 37

[Article by Rubens Vaz da Costa: "First Revelations of the 1980 Census"]

[Text] At the end of last year, the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] revealed the preliminary results of the 1980 General Census of Brazil. The figures made public refer only to the population census. They cover the population living in municipalities, metropolitan areas, states, large regions and, naturally, the total population of the country.

The speed with which the IBGE concluded this important phase of the census work and revealed the results for the information of the nation and study by experts is praiseworthy. The publication of other census results such as the rural and urban division of population, the age structure, the labor force, illiteracy and many other figures, which will facilitate the analysis of important aspects of the development of the country in the 70's, is awaited with great interest.

Published figures allow, however, the study of the trends of greatest significance in the past 10 years. The first thing to be confirmed is that much of what happened was expected, but there were also some significant surprises. More in-depth analyses of the available figures and those which are being studied by the IBGE will surely allow a more overall understanding of the development of the country in the past decade, the understanding of the reasons for changes and, naturally, will give rise to suggestions for changes in the economic and social policies.

The population growth rate of Brazil, which had been climbing for many decades, reached its highest point around 1966, when it reached almost three percent per year. As of that time, the population growth rate began to decline slowly, falling to an average of 2.5 percent per year in the decade of the 70's. Since the Brazilian mortality rate, as everything appears to indicate, continues to decline, the conclusion reached is that the birthrate is declining even more rapidly than the population growth and mortality rates.

Brazil has begun, therefore, the last phase of the so-called demographic transition, according to which nations go from high birth and death rates, characteristic of countries with little economic development, to the low birth and mortality rates common among industrialized countries.

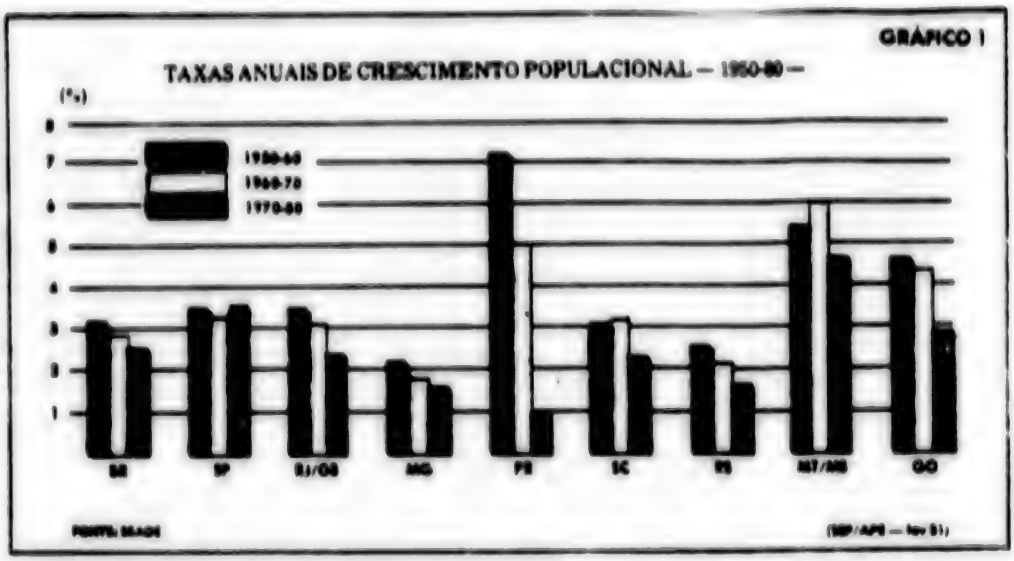
Despite the fact that the population growth rate began to decline in the middle of the decade of the 60's, annual population increases continued in ascending number until 1975. To better explain this important point of our demographic development, I will say that the estimate of annual population growth of Brazil was 2,315,000,000 inhabitants in 1966; 2,388,000,000 in 1967, and 2,638,000,000 in 1975. The increases began to decline in 1976, when it was 2,628,000,000 people. I estimate that in 1980 the increase by comparison with 1979 was 2,438,000,000 persons, an annual rate of 2.1 percent. It is concluded, therefore, that the rate of demographic growth in Brazil in relative and absolute terms has already reached its highest point and has begun to decline inexorably. This means, naturally, that the total population of the country will grow more slowly in the future than it did in the past.

This important confirmation leads to another equally relevant consideration. It has been said that Brazil needs to create 1.5 million new jobs annually to take care of the growing labor force. The increase in population revealed by the census and the deceleration in the demographic growth show that the increase in the work force is much smaller than has been said. Supposing that the economically active population (PEA) is 27 percent of the total population (In 1970 it was 25 percent, according to the PNAD 77--National Home Sampling Survey), the need for new jobs in 1980 would have been on the order of 700,000.

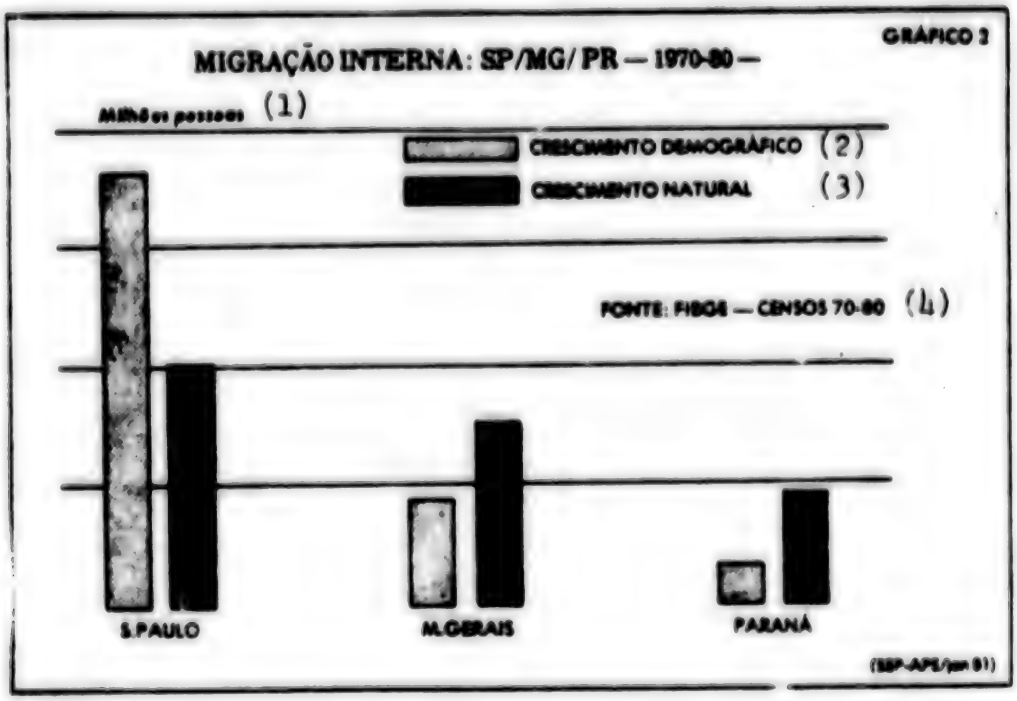
Another way to make an estimate is using the population of 10 years-of-age and over as a base and calculating the participation of the economically active population.

Since the age structure found by the 1980 Census is not yet available, I used the structure of the PNAD 77, which showed that the PEA is 37 percent of the population 10 years-of-age or older. In 1970 the PEA was 35.6 percent of the aforementioned population. Supposing the rate of participation to have climbed to 38 percent, the need for new jobs in 1980 would have been less than 700,000. To make more accurate estimates, we shall have to wait for the revelation of the figures of the work force for 1980, but I have no doubt that the need to create new jobs at the beginning of the decade of the 80's will be fewer than a million per year, probably on the order of 750,000, which means one-half the figure being used by the authorities.

The census counted 119,024,600 people living in our country. The IBGE had made a projection at the beginning of 1970 of 123,032,000 inhabitants. It missed by four million, that is, by a little more than three percent. Undoubtedly, this is a small error in projections of that nature. With respect to the various units of the Federation, the margins of error varied considerably. In the case of Rondonia, the error was 186 percent. The IBGE projected the Rondonia population for 1980 to be 172,000 people. The census found 493,000. The greatest error in absolute terms occurred in Parana. The IBGE projected a population of a little less than 10.3 million people for Parana in 1980. The census counted only 7.6 million, an error of more than 2.6 million inhabitants. In the case of Sao Paulo, the official projection was 24 million people. The census found 25 million.



Graph 1. Annual Population Growth Rates 1950-1980



Graph 2. Internal Migrations SP/MG/PR 1970-80

Key:

1. Millions of people
2. Population growth
3. Natural growth
4. Source: FIBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics Foundation]

Here we have two of the greatest surprises of the census: The slow growth of Parana, which from a state to which people immigrated, became a state from which people emigrated to other parts of the country; and the continued population growth, above all expectations, of the state of Sao Paulo.

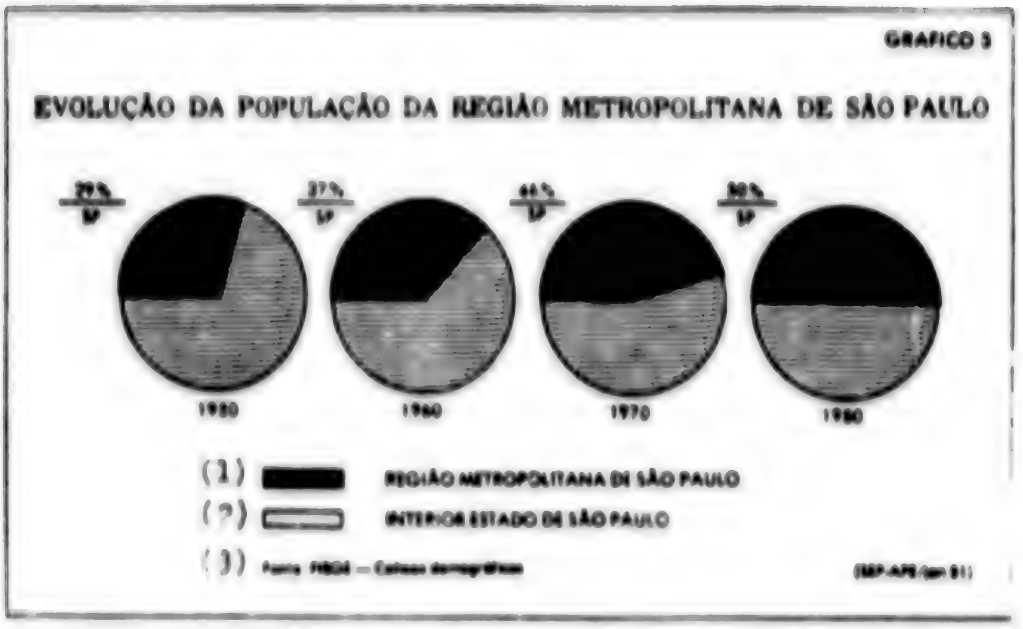
For More Than 30 Years Sao Paulo Has Maintained the Same Rate

In the decade of the 50's, the population of Parana increased by 7.2 percent per year; in the decade of the 60's, by 5 percent, and in the last decade, by .94 percent per year. The reasons for that surprising change must be researched in depth but there are indications that the modernization of agriculture in Parana released more workers than the cities of that state could completely absorb because of their small industrial base. The surplus workers sought work in Mato Grosso, Goias, Brasilia, Rondonio, the Metropolitan Region of Sao Paulo and other parts of the country.

On the other hand, the decline in the demographic growth rate continued in the state of Rio de Janeiro, which like Parana was absorbing immigrants from Minas Gerais and the Northeast. In the past decade, the population of Rio de Janeiro grew less than the national average, therefore, not contributing to the absorption of the workers from Minas Gerais and the Northeast, who migrate annually. Rio Grande do Sul also showed low rates of population increase. In Graph 1 can be seen the situation in various states of the south, southeast, and center-south. These, as can be seen, did not grow in the past decade at the same accelerated rate of the decade of the 60's.

The state of Sao Paulo received more than 3 million immigrants in the last 10 years as is shown by Graph 2. The population growth rate of Sao Paulo has remained unchanged at around 3.5 percent per year for more than 30 years, much above the average population growth rate of the country, which means a constant and continuous absorption of the surplus population of the Northeast and Minas Gerais, to which is now added the rural workers the agriculture of Parana is releasing in impressive number.

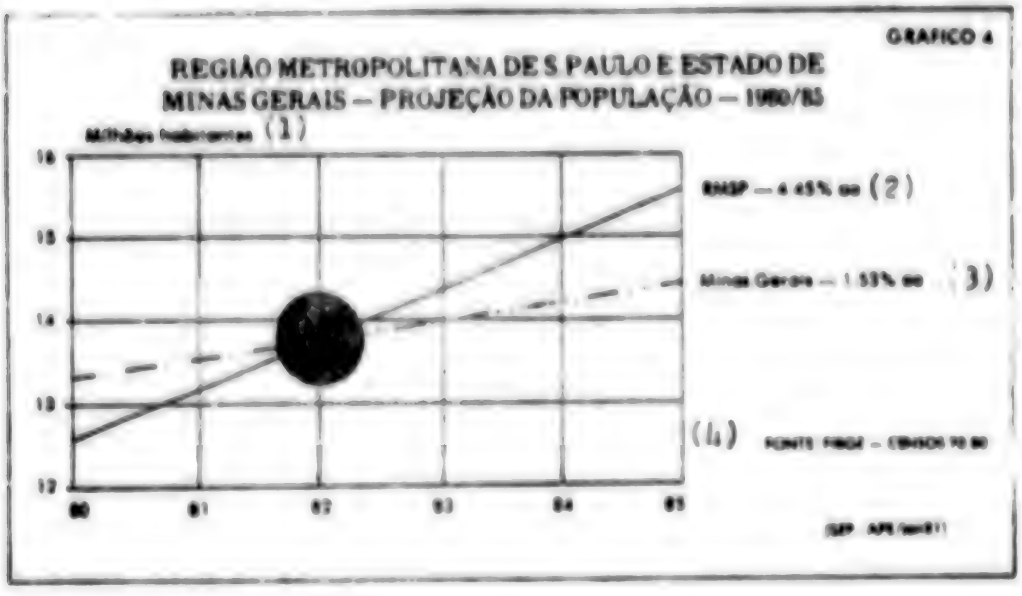
The increase in population of Sao Paulo, however, is taking place in a very unbalanced manner. The concentration of population in Greater Sao Paulo, where more than half of the population of the state lives, compared to 29 percent in 1950 (Graph 3), is increasing and cause for concern. Greater Sao Paulo (officially called the Metropolitan Region of Greater Sao Paulo) if it were a state, would be the second state in the federation in production and the third in population, exceeded only by Minas Gerais and, logically, by the state of Sao Paulo itself. In 1982, the population of Greater Sao Paulo will be equal to that of the state of Minas Gerais and from then on will become greater than the population of that state (Graph 4).



Graph 3. Population Changes of the Metropolitan Region of Sao Paulo

Key:

1. Sao Paulo metropolitan region
2. Interior of the state of Sao Paulo
3. Source: FIBGE--Population census



Graph 4. Population Projection for the Sao Paulo Metropolitan Region and the State of Minas Gerais 1980-85

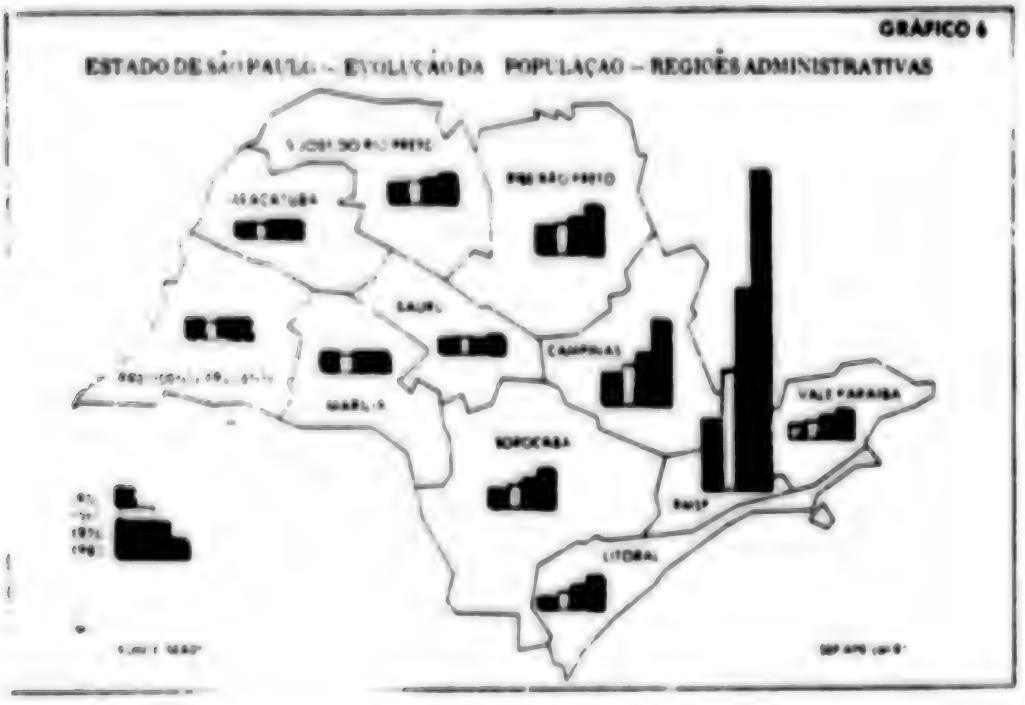
Key:

1. Millions of inhabitants
2. Metropolitan Region of Sao Paulo 4.45 percent per year
3. Minas Gerais 1.53 percent per year
4. Source: FIBGE--70-80 censuses

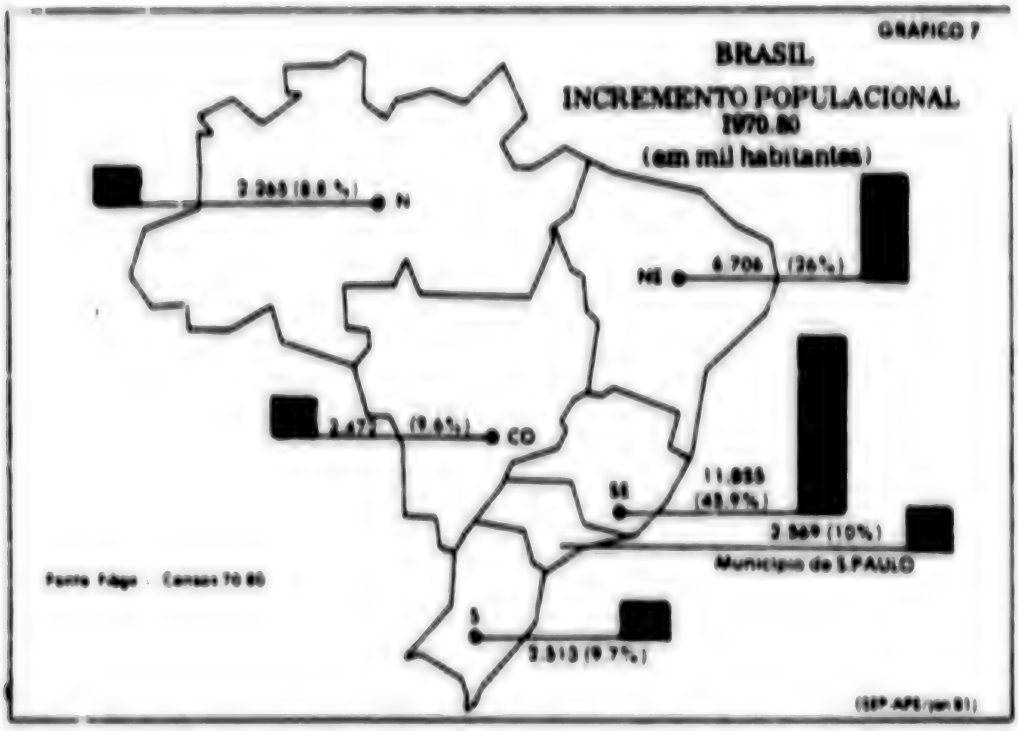
Graph 5. State of Sao Paulo, Population Changes by Municipalities

Key:

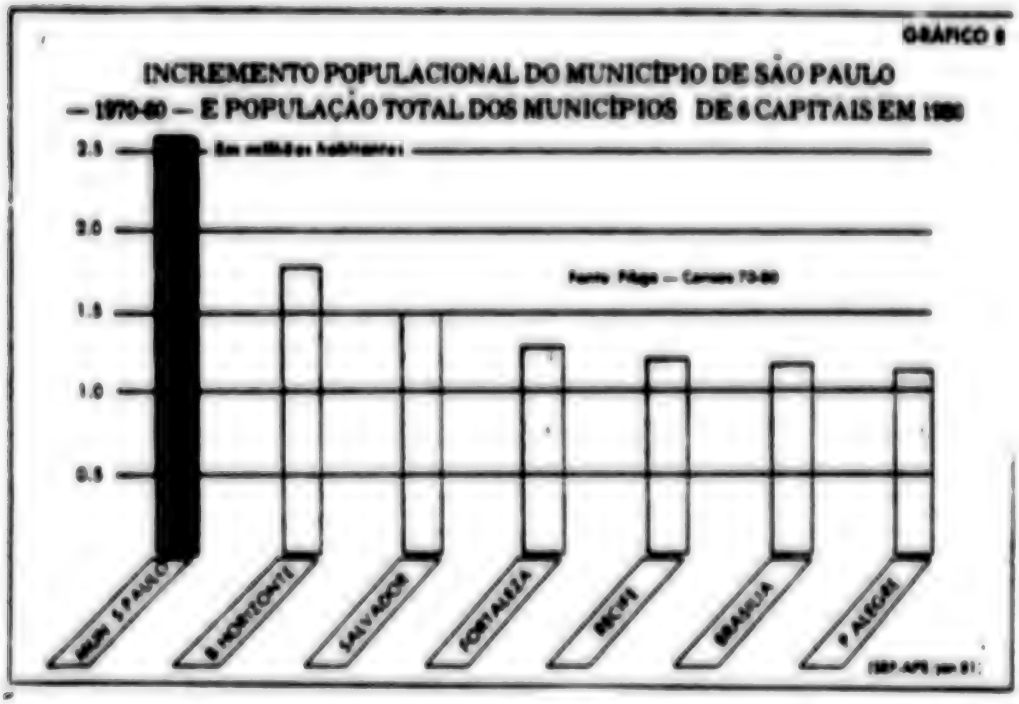
1. Municipalities with a decline in population
2. Municipalities with a growth rate between zero and 1.5 percent
3. Municipalities with a growth above 1.5 percent
4. Source: SEADE [Expansion unknown]



Graph 6. Population Changes in Administrative Regions of the State of Sao Paulo



Graph 7. Brazil, Population Increase 1970-80 in Thousands of Inhabitants



Graph 8. Population Increase of the Municipality of Sao Paulo 1970-80 and Total Population of the Municipalities of 6 Capitals in 1980

The 1980 Census revealed, on the other hand, that 224 of the 571 municipalities of Sao Paulo had a smaller population in 1980 than they did in 1970. There is a large concentration of municipalities in the western part of the state whose population is declining. Graph 5 shows the vast areas of the state of Sao Paulo which had a decrease in population between 1970 and 1980.

Viewing the problem of the concentration of population in Sao Paulo with an eye to a longer term, Graph 6 gives us a dramatic visual impression of the imbalance in population growth in the 11 administrative regions of the state from 1950 to 1980. As can be seen, growth is practically zero in the administrative regions of Aracatuba, Presidente Prudente, Marilia and Bauru in the past 30 years. The abandonment of the rural areas of Sao Paulo State is a reality which began more than 30 years ago. As a result, the increase in population is explosive in Greater Sao Paulo.

In turn, the city of Sao Paulo continues its dizzying growth. Between 1970 and 1980 it went from 5,992,000 inhabitants to 8,491,000. It grew by 2,569,000 people, which is equal to 10 percent of the population growth of Brazil. The population of our capital, just the city of Sao Paulo, increased more than that of the southern region of Brazil made up of the states of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. In other words, in the past 10 years the growth of those three large states of the federation was less than the population growth of the city of Sao Paulo.

The population growth of the city of Sao Paulo was also greater than the population growth of the center-south or the northern regions, although both registered high rates of population growth in the decade of the 70's. Graph 7 shows that in the last 10 years only the Northeast and, naturally, the Southeast where it is included, had a greater population growth than the capital of Sao Paulo.

Other comparisons emphasize how impressive the demographic change in the city of Sao Paulo is. During the past decade, the Sao Paulo capital grew the equivalent of almost one and a half times the total population of the third largest city in Brazil: Belo Horizonte. Every 5 months the population of the city of Sao Paulo increased the equivalent of the entire population of the city of Recife, as can be seen in Graph 8. If the city of Sao Paulo were a state of the Federation, it would be the fifth largest after the states of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia. Its population is greater than the population of the state of Rio Grande do Sul or of any other state of the Federation except the four states mentioned above (Graph 9). If it were a country, the city of Sao Paulo would rank 11th in the Americas, with a population greater than that of Ecuador and 31 other countries of this continent as listed by the World Bank in its 1979 Atlas.

In summary, it is worth pointing out that the first analyses of the 1980 census show encouraging and favorable trends and events. They also point out reasons for serious concerns. The decline in the population growth rate of the country is a warning sign. Population growth reached its highest point around the middle of the decade, when it passed the figure of 2.6 million people. By the

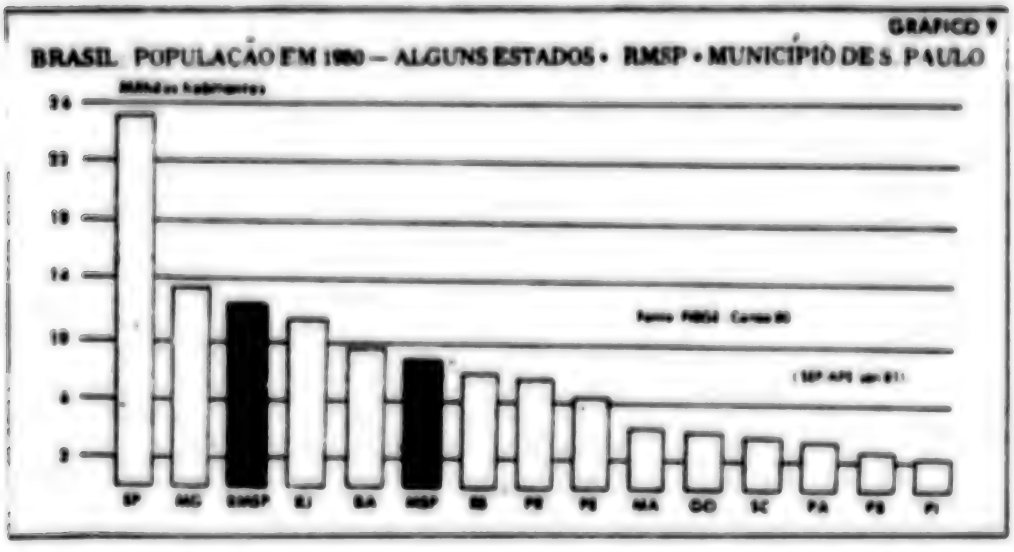
end of the decade, it was already a little more than 2.4 million people. The need for the creation of new jobs is fortunately far from the figure of 1.5 million jobs per year. It will probably be around half of that figure.

On the other hand, the population concentration in the state of Sao Paulo increased considerably. The most populous state of the Federation, Sao Paulo had 1,350,000 more people in 1950 than the second most populous: Minas Gerais. The population of Sao Paulo was 17 percent greater than that of Minas Gerais. The difference in 1980 was 12,640,000 people. The population of Sao Paulo State is 87 percent larger than that of Minas.

Greater Sao Paulo, with 37 municipalities, occupying a little more than 3 percent of the Sao Paulo State territory, contains more than 50 percent of the population of the state. In 2 years it will have a population greater than the state of Minas Gerais. In 10 years the capital of Sao Paulo saw its population grow more than the increase in the combined populations of the states of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

This preliminary radiographic plate of the 1980 Census, an x-ray so to speak, does not explain the reasons for these tendencies and events. Serious and profound studies are needed for interpreting the demographic and social dynamics of Brazil in the decade of the 70's.

After such a diagnosis, policies aimed at establishing that which must be done must be prepared. It seems obvious that the picture presented by the census clearly indicates the need for changes and corrections in the direction the country has been heading. We have there, therefore, a challenge for our economists, sociologists, politicians and men of the state. I hope that they will be equal to the task.



Graph 9. Brazil: Population of Some States, Sao Paulo Metropolitan Region and the Municipality of Sao Paulo

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POPULAR PARTY HEAD SEES GRIM DAYS AHEAD FOR COUNTRY

Brazilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 15 Feb 81 p 4

[Interview with Popular Party President Tancredo Neves by CORREIO BRAZILIENSE; date and place not given]

[Text] I am concerned because I feel that President Figueiredo is being left all alone with his democratic commitments in the area of government and that is not good for the restoration of democracy in Brazil. The revelation is by Senator Tancredo Neves, president of the Popular Party [PP] in an exclusive interview he granted to the political team of CORREIO BRAZILIENSE and ANDA.

The Minas Gerais legislator, who since 1932 has occupied successive legislative offices as councilman, state deputy, federal deputy and senator, with outstanding political and administrative experience in government circles as prime minister or in the opposition, when he headed the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] in the Chamber of Deputies, analyzed the moment we are undergoing and he declared the need for a constituent assembly as a way for Brazil to overcome the present crisis.

Here are some of the thoughts of Tancredo Neves:

Revenge: It is not good to forget. It is a duty. A ban on coalitions, even with the PDS [Social Democratic Party], is undemocratic; the suggestion by Afonso Arinos is opportune; I do not see any danger in a constituent assembly becoming the tool for changing the democratic regime; a constituent assembly does not have the power to change the economic order; Petronio Portella was a great statesmen in party reform; Abi Ackel, an educated, competent talented politician; Golbery, greatest ideolog and the most efficient strategist in the area of government; electoral rules for 1982 must be established this year; I foresaw the return of Janio 2 years ago. He has great charisma; "no" to parliamentarianism; praise for Itamar, Aparecido, Renato Azeredo, Helio Garcia, Jorge Vargas, Newton Cardoso and Milton Reis in Minas Gerais politics.

The Interview

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Senator, how does Your Excellency view that reaction by the military ministers, those who preach revenge?

Tancredo Neves: Honestly, I believe the reaction by the military was truly very vehement considering the nature of the incidents, unless we are ignorant of events they know. The truth, however, is that the tenor of the military documents is true. It is not possible that the country at this time, with so many goals to be reached, has to return to the past and once more become a statue of salt with its back to the future and become involved in disputes which are really useless at this time and will not really lead to any very positive position in favor of Brazil.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Does that mean that Your Excellency agrees that it is good to forget the past politically...

Tancredo Neves: It is not good to forget, it is a duty. The amnesty, unilateral in its concession, is all-enfolding in its effects. This is a calm lesson in public law.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: What do you think about the idea of Deputy Freitas Nobre, according to which the parties of opposition should sign a pact that they will not accept any type of electoral arrangement with the PDS?

Tancredo Neves: My party, the PP, at this time, in the medium term or in the future, does not have the conditions to make up a coalition with the PDS. We are a party of the opposition today, very distant from the government party and very distant from the government itself. For that reason we are the ones who are the target of the greatest hostility. However, it does not seem to me to be a democratic position to establish a ban on coalitions in a multiparty system beforehand. I believe they must be examined when they appear, that is, when they go to establish them. We must coldly examine the factors which ordain or advise them so that we may or may not approve them. What does appear to me to be undemocratic is to establish far ahead of time that a single front must be made against a certain party or against a certain group.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: The opposition parties charge there is a political crisis and, as a result, a social crisis in the country caused by the practice of an economic system which is not responding to the requirements of Brazilian society. Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Afonso Arinos proposes that the present Congress approve a motion transferring to the future Congress the authority to function with constituent powers and thus bring about a political solution to the national crisis. What is your position toward that proposal?

Tancredo Neves: Well, I believe that the institutional crisis is at the bottom of all the other crises. If we truly had operational instruments based on the juridical legitimacy of the Brazilian State, we would find it very easy to resolve the problems of economic and social type. Because we do not have a government of jurisdiction and defined authority through a legitimate and genuine constitutional charter, we have economic chaos and we are heading toward social disorder. Either Brazil really prepares a political pact for the disciplining, not only of political activities, but particularly and primarily economic and social activities, or we shall go on to face grim days within a short time. The suggestion by Professor Afonso Arinos is really very timely. It is

the result of his knowledge, experience and long political life. That a constituent assembly for giving the country a new constitution is necessary, is truly a consensus of all those who are not involved in political interests at this political period in the country. It is demanded by the OAB [Brazilian Bar Association], the Engineering Associations, medical associations, all liberal professional organizations, all the universities and also by the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB]. In short, all segments of Brazilian society with responsibilities in the destiny of the country recognize the urgency for us to have a constituent assembly with complete validity.

The great problem which always arose was that of knowing when that constituent assembly should be convoked. Some jurists believe that the present Congress, within its authority for revision and reform of the constitution, has the power to carry out that task. I always opposed that solution, but not because it was doctrinally wrong. It is doctrinally correct. However, it is politically unacceptable because the present Congress already lost all its representativeness. A Congress elected under the aegis of Institutional Act 5 and also has the presence of bionics has lost not only its representativeness but also its representativeness for giving the country a constituent assembly.

Some restraints which eliminate the participation of those groups and those factions in the constituent assembly must be removed so that it may function under complete national sovereignty. I always believed that the great problem of the constituent assembly in Brazil is not in its realization. I do not see any danger that a constituent assembly in Brazil will become an instrument with the power to change the democratic and capitalistic system in place. A constituent assembly in Brazil, no matter how advanced it may be, will at most be an instrument for improvement of our democratic order, primarily promoting some necessary phases in the field of social democracy. It will never be a constituent assembly with the power to destroy our existing economic policy. At most it will be a constituent assembly that will promote the humanization and modernization of some existing capitalist institutions.

I do not see, therefore, how a constituent assembly in Brazil can function with revolutionary objectives. At most it will be a reformist constituent assembly. However, the most serious thing in the problem of the constituent assembly, in my opinion, lies in the publicity or in the campaign for the constituent assembly. It may truly get out of hand. I am used to citing, among my friends, this type of movement, which very well illustrates this theory. Amnesty was a campaign of popular pressure conducted with the greatest skill, with the greatest prudence and experience. The government itself, which did not want to give absolute, unrestricted and unconditional amnesty, concluded by granting that amnesty in the broadest terms without knowing what it was doing because the influencing of public opinion took place in the most perfect manner. Without losing its efficiency, at no time did it become a threat to public order or to existing institutions.

The prereform movement of former President Joao Goulart, reform which we recognize as just, timely and necessary because it moved away from the political field to the ideological field, had the subversion of the existing institutional order as a result.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: We can accept, Senator, that within the framework posed by you a constituent assembly would not be a panacea for resolving the problems of Brazil. However, the opposition accuses the present economic model of discrimination and elitism to favor the concentration of income, that it pays very special deference to the activities of the multinationals and requires the greatest sacrifices from the working class in the distribution of the burdens which weigh on all of society. What is your position on that problem? Would the opposition have an alternative for this economic model?

Tancredo Neves: Well, the constituent assembly really has no power unless it is for preparing a good constitution. It does not have the power to change the existing economic or social order, unless it would move toward more radical, more drastic solutions, which would not be desirable. However, it has an extraordinary merit: that of providing a solid, necessary and indispensable step so that reforms in the economic and social fields can take place with much more security, with much more stability and with much more objectivity. Today, the nation does not participate in decisions of an economic or social type. They are decisions made in offices by technical bureaucrats and behind the back of the nation, which is not even called upon to discuss or even called upon to give its opinion about serious decisions which profoundly affect its future. It has been proved that what exists does not respond to the legitimate needs of the people. From the moment that a choice was made for an extroverted economic model based on the attraction of foreign savings, which resulted in an indebtedness that at this time has become asphyxiating because of the underestimation of the domestic market and because of the exaggerated emphasis on our exports, which are being highly subsidized with the profound sacrifice of the Brazilian people, we, consciously or unconsciously created a dependent economic model. As long as we do not have the means, intelligence, imagination and the sense to remove this system of economic dependence to which we are subjected, there will be no intelligence or political genius that will free the Brazilian people from the burdens they are constantly being called upon to bear so that we may pay more interests, more payments for petroleum and more subsidies for exports. All that, in the final analysis, means an inflation and that inflation falls squarely on the backs of the working people and all the wage earners of the Brazilian population.

Figueiredo Alone

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Senator, you were already a government official as the prime minister and today you are the president of an opposition party. What is the direct criticism you would make of President Figueiredo?

Tancredo Neves: The direct criticism I make of President Figueiredo is not his fault. The first I would make is with respect to his selection as president. We, since 1964, have not had any elections for president of the republic in Brazil. The military took upon themselves the exercise of power and chose among themselves the man who in their opinion was the most qualified to exercise the presidency of the republic and that led to the sham of a party convention and then that sham of a party convention led to the farce of an electoral college.

This means that the presidents of the revolution have had legality but they lack legitimacy, since power under the terms of the constitution must come from the people and it must be exercised in their name.

Now, as a personal characteristic, credit must be given to President Figueiredo, who is a man of proven generosity, great farsightedness in the field of human and social requirements. He is a man today profoundly committed to the restoration of democratic order. I even have a concern because I feel that he is being left alone with his democratic commitments in the area of government. That is not good for the restoration of democracy in Brazil.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Senator, at the beginning of the interview you said that the PP is really a part of the opposition and that the government is very concerned about that; it is very concerned about the leaders of the party. I ask you, is the government simply worried because the PP is the richest opposition party--I do not mean only in members, but truly richer in conditions for organizing a powerful party--or is it because the PP would be the only viable alternative to power?

Tancredo Neves: Well, the fact is that the PP truly believed in the appeal by the government and it began the task of giving the country a great party. It could not refrain from being an opposition party because the leaders who set themselves to create the PP were leaders profoundly committed to democratic principles. We could not conciliate the defense of those principles with the type of government and system of power current in the country. Therefore, we organized as an opposition party, a democratic party, a party of reform, but above all, a party of social justice. They greatly underestimated the organizing ability of the PP leadership. However, when we were on the way to becoming the largest opposition party in the Congress, we began to receive the first blows from the government. These were blows which ranged from normal and legal recruiting to recruiting by profoundly and lamentably censurable methods and, finally, by even using all means of pressure, not only of political and economic power, but in short of all the weapons in the arsenal of power.

Today, despite all those obstacles, we are a responsible party, a party which is making its way because of the seriousness of its behavior and loyalty to its principles. We are heading toward more than 70 deputies in this legislature and we expect to have more than 100 in the next legislature. There are 10 of us senators and we should improve our position greatly in the next Congress; we are organized in all the states of Brazil.

Petronio, Ackel and Golbery

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Senator, a dissident opposition faction, not of the government, says that the greatest blow the PP has suffered up to now was the death of former Minister Petronio Portella. What is your view on that?

Tancredo Neves: I have the greatest regard for the memory of Minister Petronio Portella, and the greatest respect. He was really a great statesman and in the performance of his task in the reform of the parties he was exemplary. But it is my belief that once the objective of party reform was attained, Planalto did with Petronio what it is doing today with Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel. It is making all decisions on political activity and coordination of the country within the palace.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: In that respect we know that you had a long talk with Minister Abi-Ackel this week, a talk on the telephone it seemed to us, on the problem of the priest of Minas Gerais. According to the signs you gave us today, it appears that you are trying to say that Planalto has led Abi-Ackel to a situation in which he is carrying out his political endeavors in a vacuum.

Tancredo Neves: No. I consider Minister Abi-Ackel a very educated, very talented man. He is a politician who has shown himself to be competent, a man of solid juridical and professional knowledge, a good man. Perhaps I am biased because, despite the fact that we are opponents, we have been friends for 25 years. What I meant to say is that the very structure of power forces a permanent centralization of everything.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: What you said there about Planalto, to pose another question, it seems to operate greatly around General Golbery. It is being said that General Golbery today no longer has that same capability because he is very involved with administrative problems. He is no longer only the political decision maker. His desk is covered with papers. It is enough to see that when the President returned from Paris he said his desk had a cubic meter of papers waiting to be signed. I ask you if this does not worry you as a politician interested in the future of the country to see this centralization in the hands of General Golbery, and he without the same capability for carrying out his work?

Tancredo Neves: I still consider General Golbery the greatest strategist, the greatest ideolog and the most efficient politician in the area of government.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Senator, do you believe that now is the time to discuss the electoral reform so as to adapt it to the next direct elections for state governments?

Tancredo Neves: This is a very timely problem which I consider of utmost gravity. I believe that the government should establish all the rules for the elector game this year of 1981. If eligibility restrictions were to prevail in the political area, and there exist the opinion that those electoral reforms should be accomplished in phases not to be concluded in 1981 but to be concluded in 1982 on the eve of the electoral process, the government would be creating a situation of political instability in the country, which added to the economic

and social instability, could really be most unfortunate for its objectives of redemocratization. The politician cannot begin 1982 without the rules of the game for the elections of that year being fully crystallized. The government would be committing more than an underhandedness, more than a political error. It would be placing in jeopardy the political stability of the country itself if it were to use provincial or parochial maneuvers in this instance.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Do you believe that the district vote is casuistic?

Tancredo Neves: At this point, yes. To introduce such a radical change as the district vote on the eve of an election is really casuistic. It is even a casuistry of unforeseeable consequences. It could even work against the government itself in some of the largest states of the Federation. A change of that scope is not introduced into an election, a change which is truly revolutionary, without the consequences being very serious. However, I do not believe that the government has the conditions to make Congress approve any type of district vote.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: What about the expanded district, the majority vote for deputies?

Tancredo Neves: I sincerely believe that the expanded district means a return to majority elections. I believe that proportional voting is truly a great victory.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: And what about the binding of votes?

Tancredo Neves: Well, I always fought the binding of votes, I fought it with the greatest vehemence. I consider the binding of votes to be an unspeakable violation of the conscience of the voter. The voter has the right to seek his candidates, his representatives, wherever they may be. In a two-party system, binding of votes implicitly forces the voter to party participation. However, we know that more than 90 percent of the Brazilian voters do not have any party bonds. We are here around a table and I have the impression that I am the only one who has a party commitment.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Then binding votes could be justified by the need to organize strong parties?

Tancredo Neves: The binding vote, actually, presupposes a national party organization. Even in the nations in which there is only one party, as in the socialist nations, members of the communist parties of the socialist republics do not number 20 percent of the total number of voters in those countries. Therefore, I believe that the bound vote at a certain moment was a casuistic expedient to help the government party, but it is actually a distortion of the democratic beliefs of the nation.

Janio Quadros

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Senator, how do you view the return of the controversial figure of former President Janio Quadros to national political life? Do you believe that Janio still has some contribution to offer to the Brazilian political process or do you believe that his resignation was his final action?

Tancredo Neves: You must recall that in an interview I granted almost 2 years ago, when Janio did not yet have a plan for political action, I forecast that he would return and recover great prestige and great popularity. He really has popular charisma and that is not something that was built, it is a gift like any other. I said at that time that if he had the chance to speak to the young people of Brazil, which today represents more than 40 percent of Brazilian voters, he would build up a leadership that would have to be heard, heeded and considered at all times. My forecast is being confirmed. The resignation of Janio took place in 1961. Look, a youngster who was 16 at that time is now over 31. That youngster does not know anything about the resignation. He has no knowledge of how it came about and the reasons that caused it. The episode, even for the most enlightened, for the most politicized, is still wrapped in much mystery. There are many things that are not explained and when they are explained they are not convincing. Therefore, I am not really surprised at that rise of former President Janio Quadros.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Could it not be because his watchword, the fight against corruption, remains valid?

Tancredo Neves: Janio is a strange man because he has consistency in behavior.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Senator what would you change in the present constitution?

Tancredo Neves: Change? I would change it all. It has to be respected in the essential parts, which are the Federation and the Republic; the modernized Republic and the Federation, invigorated and in tune with the new socio-economic realities of the country. Therefore, it has to undergo an enormous transformation. This constitution is based on the constitution of President Castello Branco, and it had the advantage of having been discussed and voted upon in Congress, however, Constitutional Amendment No 1 was attached to this constitution, a gift from the military junta, which replaced President Costa e Silva in power. It means that we do not even have a constitution. We have an amendment, a gift from an illegitimate power. It was doubly illegitimate because it usurped power after the incapacitation, illness and death of the president. Their first act was to give the country a constitutional charter. It is an authoritarian charter, a sell-out and an antisocial charter.

No to Parliamentarianism

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Would you change the system of government and introduce parliamentarianism?

Tancredo Neves: No, not the system of government. This is a discussion that would have to be carried out with great political sense in assessing reality. Parliamentarianism in Brazil is a controversy that has been going on for more than 100 years and in my opinion there has not been an exact definition yet. I, personally, am a parliamentarian but I recognize the limitations which surround the implantation of that system of government in the country.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: During the crisis of Jango's term, parliamentarianism did not resolve anything. Would it not be the time to adopt it now to emerge from this crisis we are undergoing?

Tancredo Neves: It resolved a crisis of emergency but it would have to be totally reformulated and reorganized in order to truly be a system of fruitful, achieving and enterprising government.

Minas Gerais Politics

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Coming down to the microcosm of Minas Gerais politics, former Deputy Jose Aparecido de Oliveira and Senator Itamar France of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] signed an agreement, according to which the opposition parties would agree to the presentation of a common candidate for the government of the state. We would like to know what your position is toward that pact?

Tancredo Neves: Well, I was always a fighter, and continue to favor the unity of the opposition, not only in Minas Gerais but in all Brazil. Where the opposition parties can unite around programs of common action and around common candidates to the major elections, they should do so. I believe that is important for the acceleration of the Brazilian democratic process. I have nothing but praise for the actions of former Deputy Jose Aparecido and Senator Itamar Franco, who were able to interpret with great preciseness a great unanimous sentiment of the Minas Gerais opposition parties. Last week I was able to install an interparty committee, whose most important task will be to seek to rally all the opposition parties in Minas Gerais with the highest objectives of interest to the nation and the state.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Was that pact between Deputy Aparecido and Senator Itamar not an attempt to consolidate the candidacy of the former deputy to the detriment of a candidate of PSD origins such as yours or that of Deputy Renato Azeredo?

Tancredo Neves: As far as I am concerned, I have said, and I reiterate, that I am not now, nor do I want to be, a candidate. With respect to a private agreement between Senator Itamar and Deputy Jose Aparecido, an agreement really aimed at a divisionist movement detrimental to the two parties to which they belong, that is an insult I do not utter against either of them. They are decent, loyal men, who together with Renato Azeredo, Helio Garcia, Jorge Vargas and Newton Cardos have been outstanding representatives of significant sectors of the Popular Party of Minas Gerais, as has Milton Reis of the PMDB.

They have behaved very nobly in politics. Moreover, in that meeting of the interparty council, Itamar and Aparecido both acted with greatness: Both renounced their candidacies to the government of the state, which does not prevent them from being paired with highly accredited candidates.

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BRIZOLA SPEAKS ON ORGANIZATION OF PDT, OTHER SUBJECTS

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 15 Feb 81 p 8

[Interview with Leonel Brizola, president of the Democratic Workers Movement [PDT] by CORREIO BRAZILIENSE; date and place not given]

[Text] The statements by the president at the rally at Dourados should be analyzed by the opposition and not simply rejected. However, in the positions of the Chief Executive there has been a lack of clarity and his words require implementation--said the national president of the PDT, Leonel Brizola, in an exclusive interview with CORREIO BRAZILIENSE. According to him, all Brazilians are willing to help pull the cart out of the mudhole but in order for that to happen, it is necessary that a democratic order be quickly reconstructed in a clear, broad, open manner.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Governor, how goes the reorganization of the labor movement in Brazil?

Brizola: The PDT is being organized throughout all of Brazil. We shall hold our municipal conventions on 26 April and we are thinking of holding them in all the states and territories. We are at least going to make a great effort so that the party will be implanted everywhere, in all the states of the federation.

As far as our status is concerned, it is a subject which only exists among those who wish to discredit us. We are a reality today; our view of Brazilian life is strategic. We are not concerned with any immediacy nor do we think of being an alternative of power in the short term. However, we are trying to build a party which is the continuity of the social struggles of the Brazilian people in these past decades. The PDT is the continuation of the labor policies of Vargas, Joao Goulart, Alberot Pasqualini and so many leaders of that cause, who in passing left their mark on Brazilian life. We had that setback with respect to our initials, but we have already overcome all the immediate effects which fell upon us. We believe that history, which subjected us to that test, made us stronger, much more genuine and more determined. We believe that it also meant for us a purging of our ranks, as everyone can see today. Those who remained with our initials are today a sort of ARENA-2 [National Renewal Alliance No 2]. They have nothing to do with the labor movement, with the social struggles of the Brazilian people, because it is simply a sort of deposit for politicians who make of this a sort of opportunism or who are placed there by the government itself because it cannot have them in official posts.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: In conservative states which alternate between the PSD [Social Democratic Party] and the UDN [National Democratic Union] such as Minas Gerais, Ceara and Goias, do you see the possibility of building a party in the style and form of the PDT?

Brizola: The 1982 elections will hold great surprises in that respect. A short time ago, for example, I was in places far away from our country and I was able to confirm that there is the development of an awareness, of a level of political awareness, today much higher than it was before 1964. For example, in those gatherings I was able to see, even, as I said, from faraway places, that anyone who wanted the applause and support of the crowds had to speak, for example, of the multinationals and the exploitation of the Brazilian people. Before 1964, that was a subject that was almost taboo in Brazilian life. It was generally poorly received by the people.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: In his speech at the city of Dourado, Mato Grosso do Sul, President Figueiredo spoke angrily of his critics, but remained willing to receive his adversaries for talks. Do you believe that those in the opposition should go to Figueiredo for a frank talk?

Brizola: The speech by the president is much more a recrimination of his opponents than a gesture of pacification, harmony and reconciliation. Personally, I find many aspects we need to study and which could very well be the beginning of a very constructive discussion in those statements by the president. First of all, I liked them because he spoke in the midst of the soybean fields, among farmers, in a working region where thousands and thousands of Brazilians sweat to guarantee with hard work that the government and Brazil are maintained in a reasonable way, because truly it is agriculture which is allowing Brazil to keep from going into bankruptcy. I believe the words of the president need to be analyzed by the opposition and not simply rejected. I believe the president has not been clear in his position. His attitudes have lack of clarity, his words lack implementation. All Brazilians are willing to help pull the cart out of the mudhole but in order for that to happen it is necessary that a democratic order be reconstructed in a clear, broad, open manner and with the speed necessary, free from the suspicions that exist now with those threats of casuistry which would come to taint the elections. Naturally, his was an impromptu speech, focusing only on some aspects of the difficulties of our country. But could it be said at this time that there are those who do not know and do not feel that we are on the downward slide of crisis, difficulties and impasses? At this moment there is no sector that is not screaming, unless it is that of the multinationals. It is obvious that no one is willing to cooperate with a policy, that the government is continuing, which throughout 15 years brought Brazil to this predicament. Now, as of the moment His Excellency wants to call upon the opposition for a broad discussion, proposing by this to effect a change in the direction followed up to now, that would be perfect. Not only the opposition, but all Brazilian society, would accept that position. This would naturally represent a change with respect to himself, to the president, who as of that moment would be turning into the president of all the Brazilians, into a magistrate. Therefore, to complain that the opposition does not offer suggestions--I believe the Brazilian people understand perfectly well that it

is not the role of the opposition to be forwarding little notes suggesting such and such a measure, notes that would go directly into the wastebasket of a government, of an administrative machine committed to a direction, to a direction which has been the economic and social policy of these 15 years.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Those in government say that democratization is surrounded by dangers. The accusation of torture would place liberalization under a threat. The accusation by Maria Ines Etienne about serious physical violence she suffered under illegal imprisonment led the military ministers to issue official notes of protest, which for some official observers had the purpose of softening a military crisis which was already obvious. How do you view that question of tortures and torturers? Do you believe that everything should be forgotten?

Brizola: I believe that is really a delicate question, just as others also exist, and as others existed with much more seriousness in previous times. In my opinion, believe that amnesty has to represent a starting point for a new phase in Brazilian life. It is another gain by the Brazilian people in the search for their rights to freedom rather than an act of pardon. I believe we really gain nothing if we try to live in terms of events and episodes of the past. I believe that without any feeling of returning to the past those events should be duly investigated so that they will never happen again; there should be no feeling of retaliation or revenge. I really see nothing wrong in having those affairs duly explained. Now I think that the main thing is to look ahead and to collect these reports so that the people may be making their own judgement, however, the important thing for me is the reconstruction of the country. I would like to say that I personally made up my mind on the basis of those lessons. My father died under mysterious circumstances, the victim of a kidnaping after the armistice, which brought peace and halted the fighting in the 1923 revolution, was signed in my state, Rio Grande do Sul. I never knew him because I was only a little over a year old; there were several of us children. My mother, a peasant of great character, brought up all her children in that way of thinking: "Forget about vengeance. You must not cultivate any thoughts of vengeance. You must look forward. You need to cultivate and respect the memory of your father but you cannot live thinking of vengeance for that crime." I believe she was right. I believe she was a good symbol of what all the Brazilians think.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Does the PDT bother someone? Who does it bother?

Brizola: We do not concern ourselves with bothering anyone. We are essentially concerned with working with our people for their interests and rights. It is natural that it will cause many incomprehensions and, particularly, it will create resistance in all areas, sectors and groups, in short, among the privileged minorities, those forces which exploit our country and will obviously seek to block our path. We are aware of that order of problems, which is a perfectly understandable and natural situation. We seek to learn to live with many of those problems and to gain strength so that at the right time we can try to overcome them. For example, there is the case of Chaguismo in Rio de Janeiro, which our party has the commitment to confront, now fighting against it, now fighting against the system which was implanted in the country in these 15 years and everything that the system represents. We are aware that we are only a party in the phase of organization, a structure that is just being formed in the country, and we believe that a necessary condition is to learn to live with those types of problems. We shall be building preparing ourselves so that day by day we shall develop an efficient policy with intelligence, founded primarily on

cultural organization, and every day confronting those types of problems more.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE: Your name has been mentioned as candidate for governor to succeed Chagas Freitas. How would a labor party in Rio de Janeiro differ from the others?

Brizola: First I would like to say that this idea that has been developing in Rio de Janeiro, the initiative of my possible candidacy for governor of the state, is more a process than a decision made by me or by a top leadership of our party. I believe that my possible presence in the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro will have implications and we can only be what we believe and what we need to be if we were to attain, if we were to represent, an aspiration of the people, that is, if we have the strong backing, the incisive and aware support of the population. A labor party under our responsibility in Rio de Janeiro would represent a very profound change, although without any revolutionary connotations. And those changes would naturally confront critical situations of great resistance existing there such as that of the Chagas forces. A labor movement in the government of Rio de Janeiro would have to redirect the general effort of what has been this disaster, which has been making of that area the area which perhaps is characterized by having the largest number of impasses and problems in Brazilian life. Instead of being that which is already there, it would represent a change in the sense that the effort must serve the human being. Now that change, that redirecting, has great implications. In the first place, in order to accomplish it, it will be necessary for the government of that state to assume its responsibilities, and above all, restore the autonomy of the state, its capacity for confronting and resolving problems and situations. You could say: "But how, if the country is subjected to a structure remaining from the authoritarianism which took away the autonomy of the state?" I believe that an elected government with popular support is in a position to assume a position in that respect at once. Brazil is a de facto federation and also a proclaimed federation, therefore authoritarian centralism itself does not have the authority to specifically deny that. The authoritarian regime, which promoted that centralism and practiced it, primarily through governors without democratic investiture, governors without commitments with their communities, even that regime did not have the courage to deny that the Federation and the Republic are inviolable. It always proclaimed those principles. Very well, I believe that an elected governor has to begin there: He must consider the Federation to be involable. Then, immediately, that paraphernalia of laws, decrees and actions which surrounded the Federation and were obeyed by those governors, who were nothing more than delegates of the central power, must be declared null and void and inexistent. All that is abolished. It ceases to exist. And he must assume his powers. As everyone knows, the federation is constructed from a ceding of powers by the states. The Union has those powers ceded by the states and only those powers. All remaining specific powers, implied or not, belong to the states. Therefore, this is the first position, an indispensable position, that an elected governor must assume. And that is an attitude that has implications, not in the sense of confrontation, not in the sense of challenge, but it has implications in its capacity for facing problems, its capacity for responding to the aspirations of the population. You will say: "But what about income distribution?" It has practically left the states. That distribution of national income pursuant to legislation

by the regime in past years weakened the states. It is the truth, however, that a state government, or rather the states, will only manage to change that situation by assuming that position as a preliminary theory, seeking to restore the autonomy of the states and immediately becoming able to us, in agreement with the people, the resources they may still have, and as of that time promote a change in that practice, improperly implemented by the authoritarian government. I believe that only by assuming that position can a government, in this specific case the government of Rio de Janeiro, really effect a change in direction. Then, as of that time, face problems with awareness, already with another view and with other methods. It would be a presumption for me to want to pick out details or to focus specifically on problems of that time. What we are saying is that we have the method and we are sure that we respond to the interests of the state as a region and as a unit of the federation. We shall be working with other methods, very different from the ones now in use.

The governor's own newspaper (reference to Governor Chagas Freitas) lives from crime. It smells of blood. How can morality be asked of the police when it is known that the state is an ambient of corruption, disorder and inefficiency? There exists an emasculation of the state. The state is going to name a chief for public order and then goes to ask the federal government to appoint someone. And there it has already lost its authority, it evaded its responsibilities and it remains behind the scenes. Where is the governor of Rio de Janeiro? How can it happen that they kill 8 teenagers of 16, 15, 14 and 12 years-of-age and each of them has 50 machinegun bulletholes and the bodies are piled up and set on fire? They could be drug addicts or criminals, they can be whatever you please, but how could it happen? As far as the governor is concerned, nothing has happened. He does not exist; he does not show his face; he does not come out from behind the curtains not even in solidarity with the people, the community which is seeing its minor children (perhaps misguided or whatever) murdered in this fashion. For many years there has no longer been the slightest respect for the integrity of the human being in Rio de Janeiro; there is not the slightest respect for the inviolability of the home, of houses. There is for those of the rich, perhaps for those of the middle class, but not for those of the poor. They live subjected to a climate of violence, their houses are broken into as one would break into a barn. What these children of Rio de Janeiro by the thousands have seen with their own eyes is a tragedy that has to change.

8908
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COMMUNIST LEADER SCORES GRADUAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 15 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Brazilian Communist leader Luis Carlos Prestes said yesterday that "President Figueiredo made a mistake in his speech at Mato Grosso do Sul and forgot something when he complained about the opposition not offering solutions," adding: "For more than 50 years the Brazilian Communist Party has always offered solutions for the current problems of the nation," and he expressed surprise in his long interview with the press of Brasilia that President Figueiredo had made that observation because "The dictatorship assumed power in the country 17 years ago and the problems are aggravated because of a savage capitalism which maintains the concentration of income and lands in the hands of a few, making the majority of the Brazilian people poorer and more miserable."

In his opinion, capitalism does not resolve "the national problem which is demanding profound social changes and a new society in which man is not exploited by man."

He vehemently condemned "the process of slow, sure and gradual opening," and said that in his opinion and that" of responsible leaders such as Ulisses Guimaraes, what we have now is a closure." He emphasized that "in the two years of the Figueiredo Administration, not a single step forward has been taken since the amnesty and we only go backward." As an example of this he cited the postponement of the 1980 municipal elections ("How is it that the president complains that we do not practice democracy and he postpones elections which are a democratic practice?"); the denial of the prerogatives of the Legislative Branch ("the deputies need those prerogatives so as to be able to exercise the representativeness the people gave them"), the Alien Law, (which he considered ultrareactionary and, according to him, adopted for the purpose of expelling Latin American brothers persecuted by their countries and who trust in our solidarity) and finally, the retention of the State of Emergency, "which is a sword hanging over all our heads."

Dialog

He denied having come to Brasilia to seek a dialog with President Figueiredo and of accepting the presidential exhortation made in Lisbon. "I do not seek that dialog because I know men more by what they do than by what they say. The two years of Figueiredo Government are the denial of what he says. He says that he is

not anticommunist but that he is against communists and I do not understand what he meant by that." According to Prestes, dialog should be with the people. "The president must lose his fear of talking with the people, who want neither anarchy nor disorder, but do want to participate in the decisions of government. Only through that participation can we resolve the problems of the Brazilian people."

Revenge

As far as he is concerned, the military ministers in their notes condemning the upheavals of the past made serious mistakes on the concept of amnesty. The amnesty granted was only freedom for political prisoners but the torturers "at the service of that despotic regime" committed common crimes deserving the penalties of the law and not to the benefits of amnesty.

He believes that the notes by the military ministers are a threat "to the real democrats who fight for the reestablishment of freedoms in our country." However, he said that if it is a matter of threats, it is a signal that the government is weak. "When the government threatens instead of acting, it is because it is weak."

Asked if he would approve of the convocation of a constituent assembly, Prestes said it should only be convoked to produce its real effects "after the recovery of legality through the participation of the people in the streets."

As to the legalization of the Brazilian Communist Party, he said: "The Communists never stopped fighting for it," and that he believes it will come as a result of the legitimate pressure by the people and "not by the generosity of President Figueiredo or the legislature. We shall not be legalized by collusion with Figueiredo but rather when the people rebel."

Djalma

On the dispute for the presidency of the Chamber, he declared his "sympathy" for the candidacy of Djalma Marinho because this candidate wants the reestablishment of legislative prerogatives, but does not believe that once victorious he can reach all the objectives he proposes unless the majority that elects him remains united around the Flavio Marcilio amendment.

Single Front

He said he favors a union of all the present opposition parties if they do not want to play the game of the government, which is trying to fragment the opposition so as to perpetuate itself in power, as Minister Golbery himself said in a lecture at the Superior War School recalling the strategy of Napoleon of devouring enemies by phases, one at a time.

Internal Squabble

Commenting on the internal crisis of the Brazilian Communist Party, which concluded by removing him from the post of secretary general of the central committee, Prestes said that it is a matter of differences on tactical questions. He fought for a revolutionary, reformist, Marxist-Leninist internationalist Party, against monopolies and large landholdings, the latter today also subjected to the monopolies, while the present central committee is thinking about the implantation of a national and democratic government because it believes there can be a capitalism that is not savage. In his opinion this is utopian because capitalism is always savage.

The crisis, according to Prestes, also has other aspects. It is a matter of a process of party formation, which in the case of communist parties is always accompanied by a crisis. It is a crisis of growth and also the result of the inevitability of errors in the process of apllying theory to practice, where errors of strategic and tactical orientation often occur.

He did not consider himself disowned by the Soviet Union because he was not invited to participate in the 26th International Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow on the 23rd. "There has been only one guiding party since the Third Communist International, when the self-determination of each party was established." He also said that the formal invitation is always addressed to the central committee, which has the authority to appoint its representative, usually the secretary general, a post he no longer holds.

On the other hand, arguing that he is too old, he said he does not intend to return to the post of secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party, since it can be occupied by younger persons.

8908
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STATE BY STATE EVALUATION OF WORKERS PARTY PRESENTED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Openly or discreetly supported by the Church, infiltrated into the Base Ecclesiastic Committees, with inroads in the student area, the "in" subject among intellectuals of the left in addition to the natural allure of the party among the workers, the Workers Party [PT], born in Sao Paulo in the hands of Lula, is beginning to appear in Brasilia in the talks of the now recessed Congress as the specter of the 1982 elections.

An experienced legislator such as Senator Tancredo Neves with the responsibility of being president of the Popular Party [PP], confesses his amazement at the growth of the PT in Minas Gerais. This is also the impression of Deputy Thales Ramalho, a leader of the same PP, but who recognizes in Lula's party a popular identification which is perhaps explained by the unusual fact that "it was not born in offices."

For the time being the PT is only a scare for the other parties. Deputy Paes de Andrade says that in his state of Ceara it grows and is making large inroads among university students and unions.

A mandatory subject in talks and speculations on the eve of the electoral campaign, which will be its big test, the PT silently advances. It is the party which replaced the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] because of its radical message and its intransigence. It is the party that has no master and does not belong to the politicians, according to its ardent spokesmen.

To obtain a picture of the PT throughout the country, JORNAL DO BRASIL marshalled all its agencies and correspondents. In many states the PT has really taken root. In others it is still only an indecisive attempt, dogged by great difficulties.

Party Was Born in Sao Paulo

The PT is stronger in Sao Paulo precisely where it was born in 1979 at a meeting of union members in Lins in the interior of the state, when the then president of the Metalworkers Union of Sao Bernardo do Campo and Diadema, Luis Inacio da Silva, "Lula," proposed the creation of the party.

At this time the PT of Sao Paulo can register 170 temporary committees before the Regional Electoral Court, when the minimum required for the holding of conventions is only 125. Despite that, the party is afraid of growing too much. Its leaders fear a stampede in the 1982 elections, attracting leaders not identified with the objectives of the party, which would wind up by distorting it.

They also fear the success of the party will activate a process of persecution by the government because of the 45 persons now under indictment in Brazil under the National Security Law, 35 belong to the PT. Because of all that, the leaders prefer the party to consolidate little by little and, in compensation, achieve a great consistency among its rank and file.

Everything in the party is the result of broad and tiring meetings and discussions with the rank and file. At this time, the Sao Paulo regional leadership, consisting, among others, of union leaders such as Jaco Bittar (Campinas petroleum workers), Djalma de Souza Bom and Osmar Mendonca (metal workers ousted from Sao Bernardo do Campo), Argeu Quintanilha (cassated metal worker from Campinas), Jose Cicotti (metal worker ousted from Santo Andre) and state Deputies Gerardo Siqueira and Irma Passoni, is discussing with the rank and file whether to allow membership to all who vote for the PT or whether membership should only be opened to the militants who can be absorbed into the center of the party.

The tendency is that the faction of those who want membership only for those active militants who can be absorbed into the center of the party will prevail.

In the great worker gatherings in the state, such as in the metropolitan region of the capital, including Osasco and the ABC [industrial section of Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano do Sul], in the region of Campinhas and other regions of the state, union leaderships considered "authentic" are joining the PT. Few union leaders among those considered combative join the PMDB (such is the case of the president of the Metalworkers Union of Santos, Armaldo Goncalves). The PTB, [Brazilian Labor Party], although it has several union leaders among its members, did not obtain the names of great significance in that area.

With respect to the student area in Sao Paulo, the PT adopted a position similar to that it follows with respect to the unions: It accepts and has many individual student memberships but it does not allow the party to be used in the election disputes for the student directorates. It forbids "PT slates" in those elections.

The PT believes it essential to preserve the autonomy of popular movements.

Sociologist Francisco Weiffort, one of the first intellectuals to join the PT, declares he is "impressed at the number and quality of the intellectuals who join, express their interest or express their sympathy for the PT."

After the intial phase of turbulence, the PT today enfolds various factions of the left in peaceful coexistence. And since it does not intend to present candidates to executive positions next year, politicians who belonged to it in Sao Paulo--the Party has three federal deputies, six state deputies, 15 councilmen and one vice prefect in Sao Paulo--are allowed to link themselves to other parties in 1982.

In Brasilia the Goal the Vote

The federal capital as a city-state, because it does not have political representation at any level, limits the action of the Worker's Party for the time being to an attempt to encourage the creation of neighborhood associations through its discussion centers so that it may exert influence in the decisions of regional administrators in the satellite cities. From 400 members in August of last year, the PT grew to 1,200 this month and one of its goals is the right to vote in the Federal District.

As the headquarters of the government of the republic, Brasilia offers the PT the national dimension it needs to attain the internal and external effects of its actions and objectives.

Having six active, vociferous deputies, the PT is constantly in the news in the newspapers and television at the same time that their leader, Deputy Airton Soares (Sao Paulo) maintains communications channels open with the minister of justice, the CNBB (National Conference of Brazilian Bishops), other parties and the diplomatic world. That is worth a great deal.

In its 44 centers scattered throughout the pilot plan of the Federal District and the satellite cities, the PT discusses the documents the national leadership submits to the rank and file, evaluates the political times and proposes solutions for community problems in the weekly meetings attended by from 20 to 60 people including intellectuals, liberal professionals, students and workers. At this time the idea of the convocation of a National Constitutent Assembly is under study as proposed by the majority of the opposition parties, an idea the PT has not yet approved.

Rio Promises a Good Number of Legislative Seats

If the elections were held today, the PT in Rio de Janeiro would elect from two to three federal deputies and four to five state deputies, assert its leaders and members, who differentiate between themselves and the leaders and members of the other parties because they feel pride of what they are creating: an entirely new party.

At this time, there are 3,000 people working for the party, which is being created on the basis of cells with a minimum of 21 members. By June, the time of the first conventions, the PT of Rio de Janeiro expects to have 50,000 memberships and form at least 25 provisional directive committees, primarily in the region of Greater Rio, the most populous area of the state.

PT leaders and members are accustomed to saying that they are members of a party without legislative or political importance for the time being, but that it has a great potential. The hope results from the enormous attraction which the party has among young students, new union leaders and the most progressive sectors of the Church.

Rui Cesar, former president of the National Student Union [UNE], Godofredo da Silva Pinto, an important leader among the professors; Jorge Bittar, president of the Engineer Union, the presidents of the DCE's [expansion unknown] and UERJ [Rio de Janeiro Student Union], Bennet Faculties of Petropolis and Volta Redonda, and leaders of the UFF [expansion unknown] and the Rural University, are part of the PT, which also has members in the Public Servants, Glassworkers, Niteroi Metalworkers, Psychologists and Caxias Petroleum Workers Unions, the Association of University Instructors, neighborhood associations and other movements. It also has the sympathy, declared or undeclared, of the bishop of Volta Redonda, Dom Waldir Calheiros; the bishop of Nova Iguacu, Dom Adriano Hipolito and the bishop of Friburg, Dom Clemente Isnard.

A national party leader, Joaquim Arnaldo, also belongs to the Land Pastoral Committee in the state. There is, meanwhile, the concern of not confusing heirarchies so as to avoid any factionalism.

In the membership campaign concentrated in worker circles in the popular areas, the PT, according to its leaders, will join in the local struggles of unions, neighborhood associations and other popular movements, the identification of objectives being inevitable.

To avoid being labeled a party with only worker and urban support, the PT has sought to broaden its action to other sectors such as the salaried workers at various levels and the less organized areas of the working class. It has two basic objectives at this time: To marshall everyone possible against the sentencing of PT President Luis Inacio da Silva, and to denounce the high cost of living and unemployment. Lula has great popularity among the rank and file and to lose him would be a practically fatal blow to the PT.

Success in Acre Causes Rivalry

The PT in Acre has only two politicians in office, a state deputy and a councilman, but it has great strength in the rural workers unions and in the Church through the Base Ecclesiastical Communities [CEB]. The success of the party in the state is so great that it receives more criticism from the PMDB, its opposition rival, than from the PDS [Social Democratic Party].

PT leaders are sure they will install provisional committees in three municipalities, thus complying with the minimum required by electoral legislation, but they guarantee that if there were time and, particularly resources, they would establish committees in all seven Acre municipalities.

This certainty comes from the fact that in each municipality there is a rural workers unit and one parish with hundreds of base communities around it.

At the beginning, the leaders of the CONTAG [National Farmworkers Confederation], who were responsible for bringing the PT to the state, made it a point to separate the party from the unions. With time, union leaders assumed leadership posts in the party and some of them are already being indicated as candidates for the 1982 elections.

The same thing happened with the bishop, priests and pastoral agents of the prelacy of Acre and Purus. As the base communities began supporting the PT, the bishop and priests began to show their sympathy and support for the party. At this time Bishop Dom Moacyr Grechi, who is also chairman of the CNBB Land Pastoral Committee, always says that the PT program is the one which most responds to the desires of the base communities. Although they have not assumed any leadership posts, some priests are frequently seen at the meetings and gatherings of the PT.

Despite the distance from the large cities, the PT in Acre is facing the problem of the infiltration of what is considered the radical left, members of the student Liberty and Struggle (Libelu) faction. They are few, nearly 10 members, but a few days ago the regional executive committee of the party gave them two choices: leave the party on their own or behave themselves as simple members, or face the threat of summary expulsion.

Another problem the PT is facing in Acre is the threat of indictment of some of its most active leaders under the National Security Law, leaders such as Councilman Francisco Mendes Filho, regional chairman; CONTAG delegate Joao Maia Filho, one of the candidates for federal deputy in 1982, and the president of the Rural Workers Union of Xapuri and the Provisional Municipal Committee, Luis Damiao.

A Shortage of Members in Pernambuco

With only nine Provisional Committees created in the state, the Pernambuco PT is encountering great difficulties in establishing itself. The party has nearly 1,000 members and its leadership has modest goals: To establish 40 to 50 directorates in the state. For that purpose, it is concentrating all its strength in the metropolitan region and the Zone of Mata.

In a state where the economic-social situation polarizes the voters--the PMDB and the PDS are very strong--the PT has not yet managed to organize itself fully because of internal problems. A deep crisis in the regional leadership culminated with the expulsion of businessman Artur Lima Filho and bank union leaders Fred Navarro and Antonio Sergio Martins. The three were accused of recruiting party members for the PMDB.

After their expulsion, three other members of the regional leadership resigned: Vice Chairman Edvaldo Gomes, president of the Electricians Union, peasant Jose Soares and Ceci Prestello. All joined the PMDB.

The PT regional committee consists of industrial designer Joao Roberto Nascimento, chairman; Paulo Rubem Santiago, secretary general of the Pernambuco Teachers Association; graphic worker Antonio Carlos Rios and the president of the Watchmen's Association, Israel Cesar de Melo.

It has a large number of university students in its ranks--the president of the Central Student Directorate [CDE] of the Pernambuco Federal University is a member of the PT.

Relations between the party and the Church are very discreet and even distant. The archbishop of Olinda and Recife, Dom Helder Camara, imposes a work philosophy separated from party activity, although some members of the pastoral circles of the archdiocese admit a certain sympathy for the PT. Catholic Workers Action is obviously sympathetic to the party and some of its principal members are active in it.

It is Stronger Than the PTB in Rio Grande

With only eight of the 2,400 councilmen in Rio Grande do Sul, without any deputies, prefects or former legislators, the PT is only stronger in Rio Grande do Sul than the PTB of Ivete Vargas, which virtually does not exist. Squeezed by the hegemonic opposition forces of the PMDB and the PDT [Democratic Workers Party] the PT of Rio Grande do Sul should not compete for executive positions in 1982.

At this time, the main task of regional party leaders is to set up the municipal conventions scheduled for 21 June so as to reach the minimum membership requirements. The Rio Grande do Sul PT strategy is to establish itself in the long term, establishing its support bases: 22 union leaderships, some student factions and some religious members of the CEB.

Difficulties

In addition to not having legislators in its ranks and the fact that the majority of its members do not have full time available (the regional chairman himself, Olivo Dutra, works 6 hours per day as an office worker in the Rio Grande do Sul State Bank), the PT has few of the union leaders. Ostensibly active in the party are the leaderships of the Bankworkers Union of Porto Alegre, Architects Union, and the Food Industry Workers Union.

They total 20 leaderships of urban workers unions, two of them being particularly important: that of the electricians because they administer to 32 delegations in the state, and that of the Federation of Food Industry Workers which has 32 affiliated unions. Three union leaderships support the PT in the rural area.

Among students, the Rio Grande do Sul PT has made good inroads. Several factions such as Novo Rumo, Avancar a Luta, Peleia, and more recently, Libertade e Luta, are members of the party and last year managed to elect several leaders of directorates and academic centers such as the DCE's of the Rio Grande do Sul Federal University and the Vale do Rio dos Sinos University.

In the area of the Church, despite facing the rejection of the Catholic heirarchy, it has sympathizers and members in several base communities. Depending on the level of political awareness of the CEB, the need to take part in neighborhood associations, unions and political parties are discussed, with the PT then being presented as the only one capable of promoting actual structural changes. There is no accurate count of the number of Base Ecclesiastic Communities created in the state--it is estimated that they number close to 500--nor of the number of their members who sympathize with the PT.

Despite difficulties, the PT has already managed to exceed the creation of the minimum number of provisional municipal committees (48) for holding conventions. It has created 58 committees and 32 cells in the final phases of organization.

Diocese Helps in Establishment of PT in Sergipe

After the PDS, PP and the PMDB, the PT appears as an organized party in Sergipe. Its bases are being created in the Baixo Sao Francisco region, where social conflicts are the most serious in the state. There, personnel of the Diocese of Propria are actively participating in the creation of the party, despite the even-handed position of Bishop Dom Jose Brandao de Castro, who up to now has not given his support to any party group publicly.

Today the party of Lula is active with 11 cells and nearly 500 members, mainly students and rural workers. The largest number resides in Aracaju: teachers, students, bank workers and public officials. Decisions are made by an eight-member committee. The growth of the PT, according to its leaders, will take place in the long term, due mainly to the conditions of extre : poverty of the population and the generalized discredit of the present government and the traditional opposition.

It Makes Inroads into PMDB Territory in Ceara

With 34 committees and three councilmen in the 141 municipalities of Ceara, the PT "grows f ster than we expected," asserts the regional chairman, Francisco Auto Filho. Governor Virgilio Tavora himself has said that the PMDB is losing ground to the PT, primarily in the rural areas.

In the municipality of Trairi, on the north coast of Ceara where there are 82 CEB, the PT should elect the majority of the Chamber of Councilmen "and also the prefect," according to its chairman. In Crateus, in the west, where the presence of the Church, with Bishop Dom Anto lo Fragoso at its forefront, is very prominent, a debate is now going on between the opposition sectors: The rural worker movements are preferring to join the PT but the leaders of the Base Ecclesiastic Communities believe that the best road is the PMDB.

Cabinetmaker Heads Committee in Parana

The Parana PT is headed by cabinetmaker Manoel Isaias de Santana, the coordinator of the neighborhood associations of Curitiba. However, the secretary general, Attorney Edesio Franco Passos, is responsible for the organization of the party. "We do not commit," he asserts, "the error of party proselyting together with the work of the Church. The Church is watching for that, as is the government. We simply try to work on conflicts, which in the interior of Parana are basically restricted to the ownership of land and working conditions in the rural area."

The PT secretary general gave as an example of that work the meeting which the party is scheduling for the 25th in Santa Helena, a municipality of the western part of Parana where farmers are having their property taken for the Itaipu Binational. Party strategy has been to send some of its executive committee representatives to promote meetings in the rural areas, at which time the party is offered. This formula has encountered great acceptance among the migratory workers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers, who are excited at the possibility of expressing themselves.

"The same disenchantment exists in the rural area with respect to politics," declares Attorney Edesio Passos, "It has facilitated our work because we do not come representing someone as being worthy of our trust and asking for votes. What we do is say that the party wants to know who is willing to join and what it is they intend to ask for. Strangely enough, they always forward the proposal for a candidate."

In Tapajera D'Oeste, the party is made up only of migratory workers, who founded a neighborhood association. The same thing is true in Ivaipora, where 70 cotton-field workers have already joined. The mobility of the migratory workers, according to the attorney, does not hinder the organization of the party, on the contrary, it helps to disseminate it.

Students, the Great Force in Minas

A survey made by some students of the Media Communications Course of the Minas Gerais Federal University in the majority of the units of the university on student participation in the new parties, revealed that they sympathize more with the PT and PMDB, with a preponderance for the former, particularly among the students of Human Science courses.

The Minas PT is organized with the support of students from the capital, who do not lose their ties with their home towns and to which they always return and organize committees, sometimes with only three members, and they try to win over the rural workers.

At least 15 leaders of rural unions are already members of the PT, primarily in regions where land disputes are the greatest, as in the valleys of Jequitinhonha, Mucuri and Rio Doce.

According to the Minas PT chairman, a metalworker and former Spanish priest, Ignacio Hernandez, of the almost 7,000 members, 70 percent are workers and of them, one-half work in the rural zone. The others are liberal professionals and students.

Ignacio Hernandez acknowledges that where there are CEB there is greater facility for the growth of the PT. He believes that the members of those communities are seeing an opportunity to increase their religious work within the PT and a way of putting some ideas of the liberation of man into practice.

He asserts that the PT does not have any sympathizing bishop in Minas, but "some priests such as Father Abdala of Acesita; Brother Cristovao of Betim and Father Geovani of Teofilo Otoni, without joining, have shown they sympathize with the PT program."

The Struggle for Better Wages in Amazonas

In Manaus, the only entity which managed to organize movements and win wage increases on the basis of pressure and threats of strikes in recent years, the Professional Association of Amazonas Teachers, is completely identified with the PT to such an extent that its president, teacher Aloiso Nogueira, is also the regional chairman of the party. The regional PT secretary is Marlene Ribeiro Pardo.

In intellectual circles, the most influential name linked to the PT is that of writer Marcio Sousa, author of the book "Galvez, Emperor of Acre," among others, and for years also the leader of the largest amateur theater group in Amazonas. The party has established 11 municipal committees and has two councilmen.

A Deputy and a Councilman in Maranhao

With only one federal deputy (Freitas Diniz) and one councilman in the municipal chamber of Sao Luis (Helcio Silva), the PT, according to its leaders, is already organized in 40 municipalities and will hold its conventions, immediately taking up one of the priority goals: The presentation of complete slates of candidates, from councilman to governor, for the 1982 elections. Deputy Freitas Diniz has already been forwarded as candidate to governor of the state.

In the capital, the party has the support of many liberal professionals--the Association of Federal University Professors is headed by a PT member, as are two student directorates, the DEC's of the Federal University of Maranhao and the FESM [Maranhao Student Federation]--who have a decisive participation in the opposition movements. Following the decisions of PT national headquarters, the students generally advocate membership through cells and condemn what they consider "isolated and personalistic actions" by some party leaders.

One of the most active cells in Sao Luis is that of Tiririca and in the interior, those of Imperatriz, Caxias, Riachao and Alcantara. Joao Lisboa, almost 800 km from the capital, is the only municipality in which the PT is stronger than the PDS. Unionists are affiliated with the PT in no fewer than 15 municipalities.

Agents of the CEB participating in a regional gathering in Sao Luis during the first half of last year, made an analysis of the political times and party reforms, in which they viewed the PT favorably. The PT was praised by Father Eider Furtado of Viana, in a pamphlet published by the CPT [Land Pastoral Committee]. The publication, which contradicted supporters of the "popular faction" of the PMDB with links to the Land Pastoral Committee, speaks of the period from the 1964 coup to the political present, criticizing all parties of the opposition and emphasizing the qualities of the PT.

In Balsas, declares a member, the Church had influence in the formation of the PT, and in Riachao there are reports that laymen and priests defend the party, preaching some items of its program, particularly those having to do with questions of the ownership of land and the exploitation of the rural worker.

Surprising Fact in Bahia

Although with an incipient organization--it has only 13 committees in the interior, three councilmen and one state deputy alternate--the PT, according to a survey by the Marca Company, is the second opposition force in Salvador, second only to the PMDB.

Basing themselves on that fact, Bahia PT leaders believe the party can emerge as an electoral force in the 1982 elections. They intend to hold conventions in only 57 of the 336 municipalities of Bahia, but believe that the party will elect two federal and four state deputies in 1982.

The links between the Bahia PT and the unions are increasing. In addition to participation in rural worker organizations in the interior, the party has members who make up the directorates of the Chemical and Petrochemical Workers, Electricians, and Petroleum Extraction Workers Unions.

There Are Splits in Santa Catarina

The great problem of the PT in Santa Catarina are the splits among the various factions, which range from that represented by Federal Deputy Luis Cechinel--former member of the ARENA [National Renewal Alliance], famous for having accused "the Reds" when he was vice prefect of Itajai--to the Libelu, with links to the newspaper O TRABALHO, consisting mainly of students.

Despite everything, it has enough members to form 50 provisional committees in the state, where it particularly seeks to make inroads the western region among rural workers. The PT was the only party to send representatives to support the farmers of Campo-Ere who were threatened with eviction from their lands by the government.

Goias Even Has a Prefect

Cumari, a municipality of Goias, has the only PT prefect in the country: Dr Fausto Jaime, a former member of ARENA, who in 1979 was shot at by rivals in local politics. Since that time he has governed Cumari through a team, while he lives in Goiana.

The Provisional Regional Committee, headed by Attorney and State Deputy Linio de Paiva, has as its vice chairman the former UDN [National Democratic Union] deputy and ARENA member, Cesar Bastos, a prosperous rancher of the municipality of Rio Verde. The secretary general is former exile Athos Costa e Silva. Professor Pedro Wilson Guimaraes of the Catholic University is also a member of the leadership.

With 46 municipal committees already formed, the party has made greater progress in the urban centers in the southern part of the state where the church is carrying out its ecclesiastic activities more intensity. The bishop of the diocese of Goias, is Dom Tomas Balduino.

The PT also participates in the rural unions of Anapolis, Bela Vista, Nova Veneza, Uruna, Goias Velho and Itapuranga, in addition to having representatives in the Association of Professional Artisans and the Teachers Association.

Crisis Affects PT in Rio Grande do Norte

The PT in Rio Grande do Norte now faces its greatest crisis since the beginning of its organization in the state. In January, the Provisional Regional Committee lost three members to the PMDB, among them former regional coordinator Rivaldo Fernandez. The president of the Natal Municipal Directorate and former president of the DCE of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Moises Domingos, is temporarily in charge of the regional leadership of the PT.

Without strength in the urban union circles of the state, the PT originated in the CEB of the Church. However, in view of the crisis the party is facing, the CEB themselves are reviewing their positions and turning to the PMDB. The only priest with political party membership is in the PMDB: Jose Dantas Cortez, a state deputy.

Some members of the PT justify the absence of the priests by saying that the Church leaders in the state are "politically backward."

Survey Finds 13 Percent Favor PT in Espirito Santo

In Espirito Santo, where a recent electoral survey gives the PT 13 percent of the urban vote, the party has an executive committee consisting of liberal professionals and workers: Agenor Carneiro (civil construction worker) is president; Osmar Metalurgico [as published], vice president; Waldemar Pires (direcdtor of the Civil Construction Workers Union) vice president; Gleciney Oliveira (attorney) secretary; Isa Frisa (agronomical engineer) treasurer; and former political prisoner Perly Cypriano (dentist), board member.

Deputy Nelson Aguiar, formerly of the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement], was the only legislator in the state who chose the PT. He is known for his participation in people's movements, particularly strikes. He preferred to remain out of the Executive Committee, arguing that as a legislator he has a political action position.

8908
CSO: 300

DEPUTY SAYS 'RADIO NOTICIAS' SHUTDOWN ILLEGAL

PA141805 San Jose CADENA INTERNACIONAL DE SOLIDARIDAD in Spanish 0530 GMT 14 Mar 81 [Tentative]

[Via Managua Radio Sandino]

[Text] According to Deputy Mario Devandas, of the United People Faction in Congress, the presidential agreement suspending the broadcasts of Radio Noticias del Continente has no legal basis now that an arraigning judge has ruled that there is no merit to the charge of alleged possession of weapons and explosives.

President Cara: s decision, he said, is completely illegal, he added that this decision must be reversed and that the ratio station should be allowed to operate.

According to Devandas, Radio Noticias del Continente has been temporarily closed down for political reasons, as a result of the pressures exerted by the local and international reactionary sectors. This is also in keeping, Deputy Devandas indicated, with the Reagan administration's strategy for stopping democratic and popular advances in the area.

For his part, Carlos Vargas, secretary of the Genuine Confederation of Democratic Workers, has indicated that situations that endanger freedom of expression in Costa Rica must not be tolerated.

CSO: 3010

'GRANMA' HAILS REVOLUTION'S 22D ANNIVERSARY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 31 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] This year, in the wake of the Second Party Congress, with all its enrichment and promise, we are celebrating the 22d anniversary of the revolution.

There have been 22 years of efforts, sacrifices and victories since the unforgettable day when our people, thrilled with the joy of victory, saw the beginning of a new era in our history, a history which can be weighed only on the scales of Marxism-Leninism. There is no other method for investigating social phenomena scientifically.

In the period since that glorious first of January, we have had to struggle and labor with genuine dedication to repair the economic and social chaos left by 4 centuries of colonial and neocolonial rule and to open the road for the revolution to follow toward giving a new meaning to life, to work, to the effort of man and to the future, toward making justice, happiness, welfare and human dignity a social duty.

Revolutionary awareness, political culture and the internationalist spirit of the masses; have reached unexpected levels; the ideology of the working class has struck deep roots in our people.

Ideology, as Fidel explained in the central report to the Second Party Congress, "is awareness first of all," and "awareness is fighting spirit, dignity, principles and revolutionary morality;" it is "our weapon against any misdeed, weakness, privilege or immorality," and "the ideological struggle today is the first line of battle for all revolutionaries, the first revolutionary entrenchment."

The political, economic and social gains we have made have been possible thanks to these concepts and to the sum of the efforts of the people, who during the period of the construction of socialism are not merely workers or persons contributing a certain kind of skill, but are rather the indispensable and objective factor behind society's productivity and progress.

The people, without doubt, are the key to the economic triumph, as they were the key to our political triumph and our ideological victory. The workers bring about economic initiative. There are no magic formulas or miraculous systems,

only work. The better organized and the more productive it is, the better will be the results.

We cannot contemplate cultivation or satisfaction of our material needs apart from a very serious effort at work and a maximum use of our resources; to attain this, it is indispensable to have rigidly disciplined work habits and strict controls over the use of our economic and financial resources.

Work and all the efforts toward building socialism must in turn rely on an intense ideological effort. Becoming stronger and more deeply rooted in Marxism-Leninism is an indispensable requirement: it is thought united with action, it is the union of ideas and the economic battle of our people.

We are architects of a new society and this privilege represents domestic and international responsibilities and commitments. These responsibilities and commitments must be fulfilled in activity within the nation by our daily work to build socialism and in the international realm by our remaining loyal to our internationalist principles.

We arrive at our glorious anniversary at a fruitful moment when our people are devoting themselves enthusiastically to the creative task, showing a sustained enthusiasm and therefore a conviction, manifested in the fulfillment of production goals in innumerable work centers and especially just now in the effort and dedication of the sugar workers in the present sugar harvest.

Sugar production, as Fidel said in the central report, "will continue to be the pillar of the economy and must reach an optimum level of efficiency."

The 5-year period 1976-1980 has brought notable gains "in the organization of our economy and in the struggle to create the conditions for greater efficiency in the use of our productive resources, and also has brought significant achievements in our economic development and in planning to come progressively closer to satisfying the needs of our people, although it has been a period fraught with numerous difficulties of an objective nature, both at home and abroad, which have kept us from completing all our plans."

We have not overcome all the difficulties, but we can look to the future with optimism; our ability to move forward is extraordinary and our capacity to build and produce is greater than ever.

Therefore the 5 year plan for 1981-1985 is a commitment we are all making to the revolution and to ourselves, and as Fidel explained in the principal report, "We must work to fulfill this plan, which is adapted to our situation right now and which once and for all gives a positive response to the most essential requirements and needs of the population; at the same time we must work toward future solutions which we cannot design or fulfill during the next 5 years."

The two principal conclusions from the Second Party Congress, as our Commander-in Chief has said, are work, the effort to improve production and services, and the defense of our land and revolution against anything which would block our determined advance.

The faith and confidence flowing from Fidel's words in the principal report and in the conclusions of the Second Congress, the realities these words contain, the honesty sustaining them, comprise part of the total resource of goodness, motivation and beauty with which we shall make more progress in the next 5 years; this faith and confidence shows our unavoidable responsibility to make the greatest possible effort toward fulfilling the goals we have set. By such a victory on the economic front, we will be strengthening also the defense of the revolution and making ourselves stronger in every way.

Let us fly the flags of production and defense with the same spirit of victory, the same self-denial and same heroism shown by those who on that first of January opened forever the gates of the future.

LONG LIVE JANUARY FIRST!

11,989
CSO: 3010

SUGAR POLICY, DEVELOPMENTS, SURVEYED

Havana CUBA INTERNACIONAL in Spanish Feb 81 pp 8-9

[Article by Jose Vazquez: "Sugar Development"]

[Text] The Cuban sugar industry is decisively undertaking the enormous tasks set forth in the development program for the five-year period between 1981 and 1985, which just began, and the strategy of growth up to the year 2000. Essentially this involves quantitative and qualitative advances in the sugar cane growing sector, the sugar and related industries; productivity and saving on fuel in production; training of personnel and equipment, in investments. Fortunately, the present situation on the world sugar market, and presumably for at least 1981 and 1982, appears favorable, with prices running between 35 and 40 cents per pound (FOB Caribbean) at the end of 1980. These prices are sufficiently high to make production profitable and to provide the investments needed for development.

For the first time in more than half a century, Cuba installed two new sugar mills during the last harvest--in the last 20 years the majority have been expanded and modernized while others have been shut down--but the basic thing is that these new plants were designed in Cuba and more than 60 percent of their equipment was produced by its mechanical industry, with the hope of achieving about 70 percent in the present five-year period. And two others, out of a total of 15 planned, are under construction.

When sugar development is discussed internationally, generally reference is made to the industrial facilities, the bulk raw sugar terminals for maritime vessels, railroad lines, new combines for harvesting, and the most recent factory technology. All of this is decisive, but it should also be made clear that the sugar plants mill cane and that is where the sugar really is.

Today the improvement of sugar cane in the producer and exporter countries is a determining factor in achieving the carbohydrate and calorie levels urgently required by mankind, the more so if we take into account the most recent estimates by experts, who say, with sufficient statistical backing, that production may run six to seven million tons below consumption this year.

In order to obtain, select, evaluate and propagate the sugar cane with the highest agricultural and industrial yield, i.e., the most sugar per unit of area, the greatest resistance to insects and disease, the most easily handled by mechanized equipment, and having the most and best fibers for paper pulp and textiles, etc, it is essential

to undertake to obtain and evaluate new and better varieties, along with certified seeds and the proper agrotechnology. For in addition to such factors as bloc organization, mechanization, spraying, clearing and cultivation, the increase in sugar production is determined by the specific characteristics of the variety. To a great extent the genetic type determines the agroindustrial yield potential, the suitability for mechanized harvesting and resistance to weather conditions adverse to agriculture.

Recently the Fourth National Sugar Cane Seed and Varieties Meeting was held in Havana. This traditional forum, which has won just international renown, is held every five years, precisely prior to the launching of each five-year economic plan, in this case that for 1981-1985. In addition to its recognized high scientific-technical level, it is of decisive economic importance, since at current prices, a difference of 10,000 arrobas per caballeria in yield, for example, represents the raw material for producing 10,000 dollars from sugar and a similar calculation could be made for the difference of a few tenths in the industrial yield index for a sugar bloc.

This event, organized by the Ministry of the Sugar Industry and the Cuban Association of Sugar Technicians undertook a discussion, with a critical spirit and in depth, of scientific aspects of such importance as the results of the varieties program for the period between 1976 and 1980, the norms for the introduction and agroindustrial evaluation of new varieties, and the plant health norms for seed production, among others. More than 12,500 specialists, leaders, middle-level technician, workers and peasants participated in the preparatory process. And some 350 delegates and guests participated in the four work commissions and the plenary sessions of the fourth meeting.

On this occasion precisely, the meeting was of special importance, since the rust and smut diseases have appeared in the cane fields in the Caribbean area, and have also affected sugar cane in Cuba, where there had not been an epidemic in the cane fields in 50 years. Where rust is concerned, it has been possible to isolate and demolish almost all of the variety affected, Barbados 4362, thanks to an organized and methodical effort, and during this year the remaining 15,000 caballerias will be replanted.

As to other aspects in connection with variety of species, it should be mentioned that while the average agricultural yield in Cuba was some 46,000 arrobas per caballeria in 1954, by 1980 the 60,000-arroba level had been reached, which is not of course a high yield, but which allows the planning of the current work in varieties and agrotechnology such as to reach 80,000 arrobas in 1985-1990 and to plan for a national average of 100,000 arrobas by the year 2000.

One of the significant achievements in cane growing agriculture in recent years has been the fact that the year 1980 ended with approximately 60 percent of the cane-growing area planted in shaped and semishaped blocs, in which the harvest can be carried out in compact fashion.

During the work sessions, the danger of pursuing a policy involving the cultivation of a single variety, giving excessive weight to one already regarded as singularly favorable, was reiterated, since in the event that it later proved susceptible to a foreign disease, there would be heavy losses.

The Cuban research centers have done fruitful work in the development of new varieties in the last decade, which has made it possible to establish a valuable national selection and to evaluate and adopt certain foreign varieties. Thus four commercial varieties of great value are utilized: Jaronu 60-5, Cuba 87-51 and Mayari 54-129, which are domestic varieties, and CP 52-43, which is foreign. Three are urgently recommended for specific zones, for example Puerto Rico 9-80. B 4362 and B42-231, which are susceptible to rust and smut, respectively, have been prohibited, and recommendations call for the introduction of 10 new Cuban varieties.

The conclusions reached at the event asserted that sugar cane production requires firm and stable varieties which respond efficiently over a relatively long time period, taking weather and climatic, technological and plant pathology conditions in the country as they affect agriculture into account.

5157
CSO: 3010

FAR COMMEMORATE SOVIET ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 1 Mar 81 p 57

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Faithful to Proletarian and Socialist Internationalism"]

[Text] Our Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) celebrated the 63d anniversary of the founding of the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with a main ceremony held in the Universal Hall of the FAR.

Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, substituting for the minister of the FAR, commander of the Revolutionary Navy (MGR) and a member of the central committee of the party, spoke on behalf of the FAR.

In his speech he referred to the historic coincidence of the celebration of this anniversary, since it occurs precisely on the day of the opening of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR, a peak event for the communist and Soviet people.

In his address, the commander of the MGR stressed the decisive contribution made by the valorous Soviet soldiers to the liberation of the world from the fascist yoke and the subsequent maintenance of peace. In this connection, he emphasized the invaluable aid provided to our people and their armed forces.

"If we have a powerful and modern FAR today," Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria said in one part of his address, "forces capable of resisting and defeating the fiercest enemy, we owe it above all to the generous and selfless aid of the USSR and its military experts, which have passed on their knowledge, their experience and the best of themselves to us during these years, with exemplary modesty and dedication."

Rear Admiral Yuri A. Stadnichenko spoke on behalf of the Soviet military experts, describing the rise and historic development of the armed forces of the USSR.

During his account, the speaker described the important moments for mankind in which the Soviet army gave evidence of its fearlessness, combativity and dedication. In his description he listed as examples some of the most important victories won against the fascist enemy in World War II.

Later on he stressed that the Leninist spirit has been present in all the activities of the armed forces in his country "since those difficult days in which Lenin, the brilliant leader of the Great October Revolution, drafted the guidelines for the establishment of the embryo of what is today the invincible Soviet armed forces.

"Today the USSR has become a powerful armed shield," Rear Admiral Stadnichenko went on to say, "not only for the Soviet people, but also for the peoples of the other socialist countries, for all nations which have embarked upon the path of national liberation and social progress."

He concluded his address by stressing the work done and the interest of the Soviet military experts in carrying out their tasks in our country in serious and determined fashion, doing everything within their power to make certain that the Revolutionary Armed Forces will be the impenetrable bastion of the Cuban revolution.

"The Soviet armed forces have been and always will be faithful to the noble principle of proletarian and socialist internationalism, and we will spare no effort to continue developing Cuban-Soviet collaboration, in order to consolidate friendship still further and to strengthen the combat capacity of the FAR," he said in conclusion.

Presiding at the ceremony, which was attended by representatives of the Soviet military experts and our armed forces, were Maj Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first substitute for the minister of the FAR and head of the general staff, and Maj Gen Sixto Batista Santana, head of the Central Political Office of the FAR, both alternate members of the political bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba; Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, head of the military specialists, and naval captain Genadiy A. Mikhaylov, military, naval and air attache at the USSR embassy in Cuba.

5157
CSO: 3010

'GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW' ANNIVERSARY HONORED

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 1 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Ariel Rojas]

[Text]

● "GRANMA WEEKLY Review has been a valuable voice of our cause, the cause of socialism, in the three languages in which it is published," said Comrade Jorge Montané, alternate member of the Political Bureau and head of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the Party, on February 18 when he gave the main speech at a ceremony held at Granma newspaper headquarters to mark the 15th anniversary of Granma Weekly Review.

The ceremony was presided over by Armando Hart Dávalos, member of the Political Bureau and minister of culture; Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the Central Committee and editor of Granma; Alfredo Viñas, director of Radio Havana Cuba; Aurelio Martínez, director of Prensa and Cuba Internacional magazines, and Roberto Fernández Retamar, director of Casa magazine and vice-president of Casa de las Américas.

Others present included Aurelio Arteaga, general secretary of the Party Committee in Granma; Elio E. Constantín and Tubal Páez, assistant editors; Benelao Casas, general secretary of the trade union bureau; and Alberto Rubiera, head of the Weekly Review.

In his brief opening address at the ceremony, attended by Weekly Review workers and other Granma staff members, Jorge Enrique Mendoza greeted the staff of the Weekly Review and said that from the moment it came into being, the publication has helped make known the truth about the Cuban Revolution everywhere, in English, French and Spanish.

Mendoza saluted the Cuban workers and those from other countries, especially the translators, who have worked efficiently, he said. He also expressed the Party's appreciation for Comrade Alberto Rubiera, head of the Weekly Review, "a lifelong revolutionary militant, fighter for the cause of Marxism-Leninism since his adolescence and established journalist who in an unsung and exceptionally modest way has fulfilled the task assigned him by the Party and the Revolution for 15 years."

MONTANE'S SPEECH

Comrades, in just a few hours Granma Weekly Review will be celebrating its 15th anniversary. As we meet here this afternoon to mark the event, we share in the satisfaction of the collective which for 15 years has worked with great love and dedication to make the truth about the Cuban Revolution, the political, economic and social reality of the first socialist Revolution in the western hemisphere, known all over the world.

Granma Weekly Review, Radio Havana Cuba, Prensa Latina and the magazines Cuba Internacional, Prisma Latinoamericano and Casa de las Américas are among the main means used to spread the facts about the Cuban Revolution abroad. All of us can really understand their importance in the struggle to break through the barrier of slander and lies, manipulation and distortion of information set up by Yankee imperialism around Cuba.

The Weekly Review is the voice abroad of the organ of the Central Committee of our Party, and in its articles, news items and feature stories published throughout all these years it has clearly and unequivocally reflected the principles and positions of the Cuban Revolution, the basic tenets of our foreign policy, the efforts and heroism displayed by the Cuban people in the struggle to build a new life despite the criminal blockade, the provocations, the threats and the aggressions of imperialism.

Published from its inception on February 20, 1966, in English, French and Spanish, the Weekly Review has been a valuable voice of our cause, the cause of socialism, the revolutionary cause of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the cause of the workers and the oppressed everywhere against their exploiters.

This means of information and publicity abroad came into being following the Tricontinental Conference, held in Havana. It was an outgrowth of the publication issued daily in English and French from December 28, 1965, to January 15, 1966, for the delegates to the meeting of revolutionary movements from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

We are aware of the problems the founding collective had to face in their work: finding translators, most of whom had never been in a newspaper, let alone worked on one; solving many technical problems thanks to the initiative and inventiveness of print shop workers. We know about the problems faced by the linotypists who had never typeset in other languages; we know about the dedication of the printing press workers who during the Conference would run off the English and French editions after the daily edition of Granma, which at that time had a run of some 400 000 copies.

The experience resulting from this successful effort, characterized by a lofty spirit of work, imagination and creativity, made it possible to publish the first issue of the Weekly Review in three languages a few weeks after the end of the Tricontinental Conference.

The truth about events in Cuba during the last 19 years and the truth about the most important revolutionary developments all over the world are contained in the nearly 780 issues of the Weekly Review which have been published to date.

Throughout these years, the Weekly Review has helped make widely known abroad the main agreements, theses and resolutions of the two Congresses held by the Communist Party of Cuba, which have determined the principles and guidelines of the Cuban Revolution in all fields of work. It has published the speeches of Comrade Fidel and other leaders of the Revolution in full, speeches which are disgracefully manipulated and distorted daily by the imperialist press. It has reported on the work achievements and combative and internationalist spirit of our people; it has reflected our people's moments of profound grief, such as the time of the death of the unforgettable Heroic Guerrilla and his comrades in Bolivia or that of the most beautiful flower of the Revolution, the unforgettable Comrade Celia Sánchez. Weekly Review readers abroad have been provided with graphic evidence of the glorious days of the March of the Fighting People and the huge rallies to support the Revolution held in Revolution Square on May 1, September 27 and December 20 of last year.

We also know that the most outstanding events on the international scene: the struggle of peoples for their independence, liberation and social progress; the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, antineocolonialist, antiracist and anti-Zionist struggle; the struggle for peace and international détente; the struggle for socialism and communism have not escaped your publication.

As an example of this, we could mention Granma Weekly Review's important role in its early years in helping to make known the struggle of the Vietnamese people, who not only fought for their freedom but also for the respect and dignity of all peoples of the world, who heroically fought the might of the Yankee imperialists and defeated them on the battlefield, forcing them to stop their criminal aggression and leave the Vietnamese territory they had occupied militarily.

This lofty victory scored by the Vietnamese and then those obtained in Laos and Kampuchea in Asia, those in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe and Ethiopia in Africa, those in Nicaragua and Grenada in Latin America and the Caribbean were covered by the Weekly Review.

At present, when the U.S. imperialist news agencies and other mass media are trying to distort the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people in order to justify the criminal complicity of the Government of the United States and other reactionary regimes with the genocidal Christian Democratic tyranny, Granma Weekly Review is fulfilling with honor its duty of solidarity by telling the world the truth about what is happening in that heroic and suffering country and by denouncing the threat of imperialist military intervention.

Similarly, the growing battle of the combative, tempered people of Guatemala against their oppressors has been reflected in the pages of this publication.

Thus we can safely say that, over the years, this collective has done its duty in the main. Nothing of importance for the revolutionary movement has escaped your attention and the news you have provided has been serious, profound and responsible. This is recognized by our Party with deep satisfaction.

In his Main Report to the 2nd Congress of the Party Comrade Fidel said, "Granma, the official organ of our Central Committee, has played an outstanding role in keeping our people informed, guiding them and helping to raise their level of education and revolutionary consciousness. It has also carried out its responsibility of setting an example for the rest of the mass media in implementing Party guidelines."

As part of Granma, the Weekly Review collective has worked on its particular front of publicity abroad, with the same sense of responsibility and serious attitude as the daily paper.

That is why we would like to extend our congratulations to the small group of journalists, translators, designers, print shop workers and other members of the Weekly Review staff for the work they have done over the last 15 years.

Our infinite gratitude goes to the translators from other countries who have worked with us devotedly to make possible the regular publication of the Weekly Review. We will always remember your help and never forget all those who while in Cuba and then at home in their countries have been loyal to and solidary with the Cuban Revolution.

I don't want to conclude without mentioning the current international situation and the demands it poses for our press and especially for the media aimed abroad.

During the last few years, the revolutionary movement has made important gains which have led to the liberation of many peoples in Asia, Africa and our own region of Central America and the Caribbean. This, together with the deepening economic, political and moral crisis the capitalist system, particularly the United States and other imperialist powers, is going through have, as you know, produced a reaction on the part of the most aggressive imperialist circles which is manifested by a growing shift toward a policy of confrontation with socialism, an encouraging the arms race, stepping the process of détente and resorting to a much harder and aggressive line of interference with peoples struggling against tyranny and for full national and social liberation. Of course, you realize that this is a very dangerous course. It means increasing the risk of nuclear war and a new burden for peoples already suffering from an unbearable economic crisis. For our country in particular it means heightened hostility on the part of imperialism and the threat of new acts of subversion and military blockade by the United States. The revolutionary wave now sweeping over Central America makes the situation even more complex and pressing. Thus Fidel's watchword of production and defense and his appeal to us to work harder and better than ever must be reflected in an especially firm, intelligent and effective manner in our press. Just as the establishment of the Territorial Troop Militia and whatever other measures we may take to strengthen our defenses can avert the danger and cause the enemy to think twice before undertaking any adventure, so the steps we take to strengthen our ideological work, make known our truths and expose imperialist policy in word and deed can help mobilize world public opinion and stop the hysterical, irresponsible and slanderous campaigns which imperialism and its agents are trying to unleash against our country as the prelude to an escalation of aggression.

This is a key task facing you, the workers of Granma Weekly Review, and we know you will fulfill it with all your enthusiasm, ability and revolutionary spirit.

In conclusion, we wish you new successes in your work on the Weekly Review. Improving its content and presentation must be your daily concern. By doing so, you will be helping the daily advance of the revolutionary cause. You convey ideology abroad and must remember, as Fidel said at the 2nd Congress of our Party, "For all revolutionaries ideological struggle is today in the forefront; it is the first revolutionary trench."

May you always be in the forefront!

Patria o muerte! Venceremos!

CSO: 3020

MTT UNIT UNDERGOES TRAINING UNDER FAR INSTRUCTORS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 1 Mar 81 pp 34-36

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Not Even the Rain Interfered"]

[Text] A sudden change of weather occurred on Friday night, with heavy and intermittent rainfall extending throughout the following day, Saturday.

At the offices of the municipal assembly of the people's government in Aguada de Pasajeros in the province of Cienfuegos, there was concern.

Maj Fernando Ortiz, the military assistant, assessed the situation with other officers. The fact is that the members of the Territorial Troup Militia (MTT) units had been scheduled to carry out their first exercise at 1300 hours on this Saturday.

The day wore on and the weather worsened. The sun failed to appear and the rain continued.

Meanwhile, a large number of the workers from the One May and Antonio Sanchez sugar mills, where the campaign was not very good, were preparing to answer the summons. The same was the case with the personnel at the community polyclinic--nurses and employees hastened with their work in order to arrive on time.

In the Caleon livestock district, Dionisio San Roman workshops, and the Postal and Communications Center, among housewives and young girls in the districts near the sugar mills--among all of the people, the concern was to appear at 1300 hours at the people's government.

In reality, no attention was paid to the weather conditions, to the rain.

Like trained and disciplined soldiers, as the hour approached, men and women, young people and old, set forth for the appointed place.

Everything functioned well--security, transportation, the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] officers who would serve as instructors.

However, the people's government authorities were faced with the problem of whether or not to postpone the exercise, since it would involve firing practice, loading and unloading, and performance with reduced caliber.

The other problem was the place chosen--a magnificent terrain for this type of activity, somewhat distant, in the outskirts of the town, near some quarries.

At that time, as a result of the rain, it was practically a mudhole.

The question remained: "Will we postpone?"

Major Ortiz engaged in a functional exchange with Roberto Morales, president of the municipal assembly.

The conclusion reached was to leave it up to the participants, when the majority had arrived.

A short time passed. At just a few minutes before 1300, more than 300 persons, protecting themselves with raincoats, umbrellas, newspapers, had gathered. Many had already climbed into the trucks, which had been parked in front of the people's government premises since an early hour.

Given this situation, the problem was explained to the militiamen.

"Postpone?" was the almost unanimous question.

"This is the best time!" they exclaimed.

"One must train under difficult conditions," a young man said.

Each reflected individually. A great chorus voiced the decision: "Hold the firing practice!"

There were no further words or discussion. The trucks departed for the quarries.

Despite the Rainfall

Water and mud accompanied the caravan to the chosen spot, which was also a quagmire. The first to get down from the vehicles were the instructors. Together with Major Ortiz, they surveyed the terrain.

When the areas had been planned and assigned, they proceeded to organize the personnel to begin the logical rotation for the exercise.

The militiamen of Aguada pitted their determination and certainty about the decision made against the inclemency of the weather.

It was confidence in the principles of the revolution which caused them to support it without hesitation. Therefore, the happiness and enthusiasm characteristic of Cubans were not lacking on this day.

The excellent humor of Pedro Barrabi, Gonzalo Antunez, Pedro Alcantara, Ramon Garcia and Orlando Trujillo, workers at the One May Sugar Mill, was joined with that of Felix Ramirez, Antonio Torres, Felipe Mejias and Alberto Morales. They and others forgot their soaked clothing and the mud on their shoes.

The future practice field for the Aguada de Pasajeros Territorial Troop Militia was soon a hive of activity.

Some contributed their knowledge to the development of the exercise, while others carried it out.

A considerable number of those gathered there had some earlier experience in military life, gained in regular units of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, in the national militia or on international missions.

In Each Area

People gathered around a small table to listen to the instructor provide an explanation of the main parts of the rifle and to learn how to load and unload it.

In each of the areas established, without exception, interest in mastering the instructions imparted speedily and well was visible. The women comrades were outstanding. They added a picturesque note.

At the sighting stand, one after the other corrected his aim.

Aloima del Toro, from the statistics department at the Antonio Sanchez Sugar Mill, helped Marianela Gallegos, an office clerk at the One May Sugar Mill, with her correction.

On the firing line, Teresa Alonso, a housewife, smiled in triumph: she had done it right!

Then Conchita Duenas, chief nurse at the polyclinic, did the same thing.

Joy was present.

Celida Lopez, whom everyone calls "Chela," and who also works at the polyclinic, told the younger members of the group about earlier times in her life, when she joined the militia, the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women], worked in agriculture and now the territorial troops.

"Whenever it was to defend the fatherland, I was there," she said.

"At my sugar mill, participation was total. Absolutely no one was excluded." These words were contributed to the dialogue by Mercedes Portela, a telex operator.

She too recalled pertinent moments in the participation of the sons of Aguada in the revolutionary struggle, and after the triumph, in the tasks set for the building of the socialist society in our country.

As time passed, the weather did not improve, and the afternoon grew ever darker.

Still there were some militiamen who had not completed firing. It was 1745 hours. It would be difficult to continue practice because of the poor visibility.

No postponement was announced. None of those who were still to fire wanted to return to town without doing so.

Mechanic Jesus Villalobos, one of the last, kept saying: "I split the target--I split it!"

It was this spirit which all maintained.

Again the tables, rifles, boxes of bullets, sheets of cardboard and tools had to be gathered up, and so to the trucks.

The exercise was over.

The rating won--excellent!

5157
CSO: 3010

CENTRAL ARMY UNIT CARRIES OUT MANEUVERS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 1 Mar 81 pp 6-9

[Article by Mario Rodrigues: "There Were No Secrets of Success"]

[Text] The small motorized infantry unit, after organizing the order of march, set off toward the assigned region.

Then the execution of the maneuver began, during which the troops were to undertake defense against the enemy actions, carrying out defensive combat, regrouping and moving to the offensive as soon as they made direct contact with the enemy. To this end, night firing, carried out on the march, was planned.

The complexity of the mission was a secret to no one. Nor was the readiness of each combatant to do the maximum, and as always, to obtain the best results.

"The boys of the 20th will not fail" was the view of everyone, for they knew of the determination to triumph which has always characterized this unit.

Later actions proved it so. Three essential qualities in modern combat became evident, after the difficult test in the field: tenacity, initiative, and a high level of combat unity.

On this occasion, the "battlefield" was the favorable setting for the demonstration of expertise and mastery.

After the successful battle, the targets, entirely destroyed, to the amazement of the umpires and the satisfaction of the combatants, lay on the ground.

The rating won was unchallenged--a well-merited "outstanding." As was to be expected, this news provided a great incentive for all, in addition to being an inestimable reward for the effort made.

The occasion was more than propitious. It was the night of 28 January, the birthday of our national hero, and thus the best homage to his memory. Naturally, the achievement of success was not by any means a mere happenstance. The background lay in the lives and daily activities of this small unit, which views each goal to be achieved as a solemn pledge.

The true reasons lie in the implementation of effective political and party work linked with the capacity and experience of the commanders and the quality of the instruction received.

To all of the above one must add, as an inseparable aspect, the characteristic enthusiasm of this small unit for which all that is undertaken becomes possible.

To the Coast!

The moment of decision approached, the moment for the offensive in which all the forces must reach maximal tension.

The commander of the small unit, as always, had decided to exchange views with his subordinates about the decisive importance of this new stage.

In clear and direct language, without circumlocution, he made his subordinates understand that the successful development of the maneuver would be decided as of this moment. He urged them all to make the greatest effort, reminded them of the need to aim well and not to hesitate at the most hazardous decision.

Any moment the artillery preparation for the attack would begin, after which the infantry, along with the tanks and armored transport vehicle would burst through the forward line, never stopping their advance until they reached the coast itself.

The missions to be carried out were clearly defined in the order of combat.

Lieutenant Santana's small unit would march in the second wave, while the rest of the small units, cooperating closely with the tanks, would march in the first.

Santana knew perfectly well that the mission assigned was not at all easy, because the subsequent success of the offensive would depend on them.

"Second wave," he repeated several times almost inaudibly, unable to conceal his simultaneous pride and concern.

But Santana was entirely familiar with each of the combatants. He knew that when they learned of the decision the higher command they would feel the same satisfaction as he, and that as always, there would be willingness and enthusiasm.

Finally the advance toward the "enemy positions" began. Neither the darkness of the night nor the rather abundant scrub brush in the zone could prevent the precise and very speedy advance.

In a burst of skill, the infantry moves with agility, taking advantage of the brilliance of the Bengal lights which illuminate the scene of the action. Meter by meter the attackers advance toward the front.

The first line of targets appears, followed by the tracer bullets which move toward them as if drawn by a magnet.

Still to come was the annihilation of the points of resistance, represented by targets which were also the focus of direct hits from the machine guns and automatic rifles.

The small right flank unit found an advantageous position, where it prepared to withstand the "enemy" counterattack, while the left flank unit took advantage of the success achieved and moved rapidly into the breach.

At that precise moment the small unit under the command of the young communist Lt Santana Ramos entered the battle from the planned approach, and the offensive developed at a rapid rate which would not slow until the coastline was sighted.

From everyone's viewpoint, the maneuver could not have been more indicative of the implementation of the most brilliant initiative and precision.

Accuracy in firing, a decisive factor, was one of the aspects which most impressed the umpires and observers. The boys of no 20 had not failed. The targets, riddled with holes, remained on the "battlefield" as an excellent testimony to their great precision.

They Made It Possible

In a collective where the effort of each individual is assessed in terms of the general goal, there are more than enough reasons to overcome any difficulty. This has always been the case in this small unit. Each individual assumes his responsibilities and takes great pains to carry them out as well as possible. Not for individual reasons, but because the success of the whole comes above everything. Thus it is difficult to get any individual to talk about himself.

Lt Tomas Santana Ramos himself suggested this as soon as we informed him of the purpose of our talk.

"Look, I think that the personal merit which may have been won in the leadership of my small unit would not have been possible without the decisive and enthusiastic action of each and every one of the combatants.

"In analyzing the successes and the shortcomings fully, the single command is naturally a premise we have always properly applied.

"The commander must learn to listen to the opinions of his subordinates, to encourage them in the most difficult situations, and to see that success is viewed as a result of the efforts of all."

"Have you headed this small unit very long?"

"It will soon be two years."

"Has it always been the same?"

"In what sense?"

"I wanted to ask you if the comrades have always shown this enthusiasm in the same way."

"I can tell you that they have. As soon as I was appointed to head this small unit, I realized that it would be easy to work with them precisely because of the readiness they have always shown to carry out any mission."

"How did the unit feel on learning of the results?"

"You can imagine. We had trained well, ut we never thought that our performance would be so brilliant. Thus when we le ned of the final mark we earned, all of the effort made was converted into wild joy."

Lieutenant Santana did not tell us so, but we had no doubt that this new experience was for him of inestimable value in terms of his future work.

Sgt 3d Class Jesus E. del Hierro Castello went into the General Military Service ranks after graduating from the middle higher level of education.

He has been in the unit exactly a year, more than time enough to enter into the life of this unit which has contributed so much to his training.

Beginning with the very first combat training classes, Jesus stood out as a capable soldier. His discipline and the respect of his comrades rapidly put him in an outstanding place within the group.

In this maneuver, he headed a small unit because of the unexpected illness of his commander. For Jesus, this was a difficult but not insuperable task, like everything he has undertaken.

Therefore, as soon as the order was given, he marched at the head of the small unit as if this had always been his place.

"I began by telling the comrades," Jesus said, "that I was just one of their number, and that I was prepared to push forward along with them until all the targets we faced were destroyed."

"And so it was," he stressed. "I wish you could have seen with what enthusiasm the fellows attacked each target they placed in our path. More than ever I felt proud of belonging to this unit, for which there is no insuperable obstacle."

His actions showed that Jesus was one of the motivated comrades. For him, as a disciplined soldier carrying out his duties, as a young communist, this will have been an unforgettable occasion and a further encouragement for his future work.

In this way this new campaign ended. The assessment of the results inspired the combatants toward new victories in combat and political training, the only means of consolidating the capacity of our troops to carry out the missions entrusted to them by our party.

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CSO: 3010

EMULATION CONTEST ACTIVITY HONORS DESERVING ENTERPRISES

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 1 Mar 81 p 56

[Article by Lesmes: "The Baire Cry Military Industrial Enterprise--the Strength of Its Name"]

[Text] This gathering was for the purpose of checking the emulation between the Military Industrial Enterprises (EMI) and the Metrology Laboratories of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR). Presiding at the gathering were Maj Gen Sixto Batista Santana, substitute member of the political bureau and head of the Central Political Office of the FAR, and Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, substitute member of the central committee and first Latin American cosmonaut.

Also presiding were heads of MINFAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] departments, directors of the EMI, commanders and officers, as well as Julio Machado Tamayo, secretary general of the SNTC [National Union of Construction Workers]-FAR, and other trade union organization leaders.

Two periods were analyzed: the fourth quarter of last year, and 1980 as a whole. The first notices were in the form of banner inscriptions reading "Welcome to the Best Enterprise in the FAR" and "Red Emulation on the 20th Anniversary of the Bay of Pigs."

Collective joy was evident. There was no lack of depth or humor the reports on the results. The premises where the gathering was held were not large enough to contain the gaiety of a commission made up of pretty girls. After each result announced there was a refrain, a verse or a slogan, to the harmonious--or otherwise--accompaniment of pounding on drums or pans and trumpets.

But each encouragement or triumph is more than an endorsement, as is shown by the new, greater and more profound pledges which are made after the banners and pennants are awarded.

It was announced that first place among the bodies of its type for the last quarter of 1980 was won by the Metrology Laboratory of the DAAFAR [Anti-Aircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force], while the Liberation Military Industrial Enterprise was the winner in group one, and the Baire Cry Military Industrial Enterprise for group two.

And if one wonders why this latter enterprise was chosen as the site for the checking session, we can go back to the introduction to the report:

"The decision to hold this gathering at the enterprise was made pursuant to the provisions of the Emulation Agenda, since this unit made it possible for this center to be chosen as the best FAR enterprise for the year 1980."

In this connection, Col Mario Cruz Samada also had something to say in his concluding address:

"We believe that this gathering, which has already become a tradition, is a modest way of rendering homage to the effort made by the members of this enterprise to carry out the various tasks and missions assigned to them, the results of which are satisfactory, revealing a high spirit of sacrifice, the determination to resolve whatever problems arise, and the high revolutionary conscience which has been evident throughout the years with a view to raising the combat readiness of the FAR ever higher."

In the light of the above, it does not take much astuteness to conclude that the Baire Cry Military Industrial Enterprise won first place in its group for the year 1980. First place was also won this year by the Metrology Laboratory of the DAAFAR and the Liberation Enterprise, in group one.

But all of the enterprises were winners, because as Col Cruz Samada rightly said:

"To the satisfaction of all of us, the year recently ended was crowned by real successes in economic management, since all of the military industrial enterprises without exception satisfactorily fulfilled the economic and technical plan established for the year 1980. Similarly, they substantially improved the quality of technical repairs effected.

"The savings plans established for the year and the plan for the production of replacement parts were fulfilled. A decrease was achieved in the indices of frequency and seriousness with regard to labor accidents. There was greater concern where industrial maintenance was concerned, an increase in the qualit, of management carried out in this labor department, and the absenteeism index decreased considerably at the majority of the enterprises. It has even dropped to practically nothing at many of them."

The gathering ended but the joy continued. Tamayo had his picture taken with the children. And the entire collective gathered strength in order to continue to master new and greater undertakings.

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CSO: 3010

MATANZAS, CIEGO FIRST IN WORKER TIME CERTIFICATION

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The new Social Security Law obliges administrators to provide workers with an official record certifying the time they worked and wages earned up to 13 December 1979.

Fulfillment of this obligation, which could appear to be merely a bureaucratic procedure, is extremely important, because the existence of these records has great meaning at the time when the worker wishes to establish his rights to Social Security and determine the amount of benefits to be received.

However, in spite of this undeniable importance, progress toward fulfilling the task has not been going according to schedule. According to the resolution complementing the Social Security Act, these records should have been complete at the end of 1980; as of the beginning of December at least 700,000 were not drawn up.

On various occasions TRABAJADORES has criticized severely those provinces and agencies which were farthest behind; recently we have learned that the Havana City Province is now 60 percent completed. There are reports of understandable haste and consequent inevitable tendencies to sacrifice quality.

Nevertheless, within an overall picture of more or less general lack of compliance, Ciego de Avila and Matanzas provinces are especially noteworthy for successful completion of this requirement during the second half of November.

We checked with persons responsible in both provinces for the social and labor issues front, and it is worth noting that when they try to define what made it possible to succeed, in both cases they refer to the combined effort of the labor union movement and the provincial work organizations in exerting pressure on the administrative machinery responsible for issuing the certificates.

Also they gave credit to the assistance given by the party in these provinces toward completing the task and said that in each center the successful results were really due to everyone's efforts.

Limonar and Varadero were the first cities in the nation to finish, and soon after Florencia, Chambas and Moron followed.

The early completion in these two provinces won congratulations from the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and the State Committee for Labor and Social Security. The victory achieved shows not only ability but also attitude. In this regard, experience shows that the major obstacles blocking completion in the other provinces are not exactly insurmountable, since objectively speaking there are no concrete differences among the provinces.

This experience should serve to inculcate in our administrators the awareness that we must now and always win simultaneous victories and that there is neither reason for justification nor failing to fulfill on schedule the requirements of the law and the rightful claims of workers.

The example of Matanzas and Ciego de Avila should serve to prove what can be accomplished.

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CSO: 3010

EX-GUERRILLA SARAVIA REVEALS CUBA, NICARAGUA INTERVENTION

PA2102O1 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0011 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Statements by a Salvadoran guerrilla implicating Nicaragua and Cuba in training in subversion, the dynamiting a magistrates center and payments to expropriated landholders were the main topics of news here today.

Luis Alvarado Saravia, who claimed to be a squad leader in the armed forces of liberation, the armed branch of the communist party of El Salvador, revealed that many youths involved with leftwing organizations are receiving military training in Nicaragua and Cuba.

He said that on 7 March he left with nine companions for Nicaragua, where they contacted a Cuban. After he fixed their passports by stamping visas on them for Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, the Cuban gave them air tickets to Cuba.

In Cuba, Alvarado Saravia said, when we arrived Jose Marti International Airport neither our passports nor our baggage were inspected. We were taken to a school in the mountains near Pinar del Rio called the "Interventionist School for International Guerrillas."

The first landing (25 December 1980) was carried out at El Cuco Beach in the department of San Miguel in four barges transporting 50 FAL rifles, VAM-1 and AW carbines, two radio transmitters, ammunition, grenades, rocket launchers and .50 and .30 caliber machineguns.

The second wave landed on 27 December in three barges which transported 1,500 FAL rifles, M-1 and M-2 carbines, 35 boxes of Soviet grenades, 5 Chinese rocket launchers, 10 M-79 grenade launchers and ammunition.

The equipment was taken to a guerrilla camp in Jucuaran in Usulutan Department, where there were some 600 members of the People's Revolutionary Army and of the Armed Forces of Liberation, Alvarado Saravia reported.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Agrarian Transformation Institute, ISTA, today made the first payment to former owners of properties affected by the agrarian reform.

The first payments were made to three landowners whose properties are located in the departments of San Miguel, Santa Ana and La Paz and for which ISTA paid 3,766,666 colones, the major part in state bonds.

Meanwhile the offices of the magistrates center in San Vicente, 66 km east of San Salvador, were destroyed by a bomb.

Also 16 peasants were presented today in the 1st infantry brigade in San Salvador. They sought refuge with the armed forces in light of the amnesty decreed by the Christian Democratic-Military junta headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte.

CSO: 3010

MORE ON CAPTURED GUERRILLA TRAINED IN CUBA, NICARAGUA

PA221509 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Luis Alvarado Saravia, 25, was presented to the press by the armed forces general staff today. He admitted he was a platoon leader in the Armed Forces of Liberation [FAL], the Armed Branch of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES], and a member of the Francisco Sanchez Front.

According to the statement Alvarado Saravia made to the press and a press release, he began his political activities in 1972 when he joined the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN], which is a front for the Communist Party. He said he was recruited by Carlos Rodriguez of Usulutan, a leader of the PCES now holding a leadership post in the FAL. He was trained in military affairs 2 years ago in Cuba.

In 1974, Alvarado Saravia joined the PCES through Leopoldo Vives Ahesuhocher, who is completing his medical studies in Mexico and who gave him political training until 1977. He was sworn in as a member of the Communit Youth by a person known as David, who came from San Miguel. He held leadership positions in the Communist Youth wing and other organizations at departmental level and trained a cell [CELULA] made up of Wilbert, Tito, Jorge Ameril, Carlos, Chepe, Francisco Saravia, Genoveva, Ana Griselda Carranza and a boy named Quintanilla who was a relative of the former mayor of Usulutan. They met at the National Institute of Usulutan and at the Jose Maria Lemus School, also in that city.

He said that as a member of the Communist Youth wing, he talked with Shafick Handal, Leopoldo Vives, Manuel Quintanilla, Manuel Franco, Carlos Rodriguez, Manuel de Jesus Rodriguez, Norma Guevara, Rafael Aguinada Carranza and Mario Hernando Aguinada Carranza. Along with Norma Guevara and Mario Aguinada Carranza, he received military training in Cuba at a place for which he has provided a map and located for the armed forces. The training center is on the Havana-Pinar del Rio Highway.

He said that on 17 October 1979, he met with various members of the Communist Youth wing and leaders of the PCES at a labor union office in Usulutan in which Shafick Handal told them that there would be a coup d'etat against Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, that they must go to receive military and political training at the engineering and agronomy schools of the National University headed by "Luna," who lives in Ciudad Delgado. This was the person at the university in charge of training the "GAR," (which means Revolutionary Self-Defense Groups [Groupos de Autodefensa Revolucionaria]).

"Luna" was trained in Cuba and every Sunday he taught students how to handle the weapons of various models and caliber currently being used by the guerrillas. They practiced shooting at the Grande River in San Miguel and other parts of the nation.

Among other things, Alvarado Saravia stated, he mentioned his continual trips to Cuba with a false passport and with money supplied by the PCES. He has also made trips to the USSR, via Nicaragua, where there are organizations specializing in helping people from El Salvador. They also received political and military training in Managua, in a center that was formerly a colony of Somozist officers.

When they left Nicaragua for Cuba, they said they were going to study agriculture and that they were Nicaraguan.

In Cuba, he said they trained at the Interventionist School for International Guerrillas [Escuela Intervencionista Para Guerrilleros Internacionales]. There, they were met by "Radames," chief of the school, which takes up five city blocks. There were youths there from Vietnam, Ethiopia, Angola, the Congo, Zambia, New Guinea and Algeria. In one of the school's buildings, there were meetings of high Cuban officials such as Raul Castro, Fidel, Haydee Santamaria, Almeida and others.

There is a room, he said, with photographs of all the persons who have trained there and died on international missions. The person in charge of the camp is Capt Jaime Laine.

Russia supplies Cuba in the boarding and training of guerrillas on a monthly basis. "We returned to El Salvador," he said, "in groups of 5, and there are groups of 50 Salvadorans continually travelling over there." Since mid-1980 after returning from Cuba, Alvarado Saravia said he had participated in a number of confrontations, theft of vehicles, assaults and so forth. Last week, he surrended to the Armed Forces Information Center in Zacatecoluca.

CSO: 3010

PRODUCTIVE ALLIANCE OPPOSES CALL TO DIALOGUE WITH LEFT

PA171518 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Mar 81 p 29

[Paid Advertisement: "El Salvador's Productive Alliance Faced With the Proposal for Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] When the extreme leftwing forces in our country, organized and led here and abroad by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), announced the final offensive that, according to their plans, would lead them to the takeover of political power, to the destruction of the armed forces and to the establishment of a regime in the style of Nicaragua and Cuba, thus turning El Salvador into another satellite of the Soviet Union, a number of activities were intensified which deserve special mention.

As subversive military activities intensified with heavy international support, the well-known top FDR and DRU leaders, obviously using unlimited economic resources, undertook extraordinary international activities with governments, the press, political parties and other organizations in the free world, especially religious and educational organizations, so as to create a climate of support for their cause, portraying it as the real "Liberation Struggle" of the Salvadoran people.

However, the people didn't answer the incitement and the calls of the subversive leaders and didn't support the military and terrorist activities of the armed groups operating on our soil. They have stated their wishes clearly: they want to live in peace, doing their job, without foreign intervention that will destroy their destiny to be free.

It is at this crossroads, when the ideological and military defeat of the subversive activities, following strategic plans of infiltration and hemispheric domination is becoming evident, that the calls to "dialogue" as the sole recourse to solve the Salvadoran crisis and even offers of "mediation" are aired by various voices in those countries where the FDR and the DRU have done most of their work.

We won't delve into those calls and offers made out of a total lack of information about our situation. What cannot be left out due to its dangerous consequences is the resonance and favorable reception that such calls have had in the political sector of the government and among the highest representatives of the Catholic Church.

El Salvador's productive alliance, in light of the foreseeable consequences that the suggested and accepted "dialogue" might have for our country, states its position as follows:

1. If the government should hold any dialogue, it is with the forces of peace and work, the associations and oganizations which have built and continue to build El Salvador, and not with those devoted to death, destruction and chaos.

2. In a sort of great dialogue, the Salvadoran people have already stated their will in something similar to a plebiscite: rejection of violence, rejection of the subversion that the conspiratorial leftwingers seek. This rejection has been sealed with their own blood. To betray that will and that sacrifice woul be like turning over on an elegant discussion table what has been defended with so much heartache.

3. The other opportunity for an adequate dialogue will be the expression of the will of the majority of the people which will be done through free honest elections, oveseen by electoral bodies which are really a guarantee of impartiality and whose members don't have commitments to political parties, and which will contribute to the final restoration of a veritable de jure state, so far from what we are living now.

This is the real solution to the political crisis in our country.

[Signed] El Salvador's productive alliance 13 March

CSO: 3010

MORE GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY SEEKING AMNESTY

PA180140 San Salvador Domestic Service 1851 GMT 17 Mar 81

["Points of View" commentary: "1,500 Subversives Surrender"]

[Text] The reason for extending for 30 more days the amnesty decree, which expired on 11 March, is that there are still many persons who want to benefit from this law.

This was confirmed by those who daily abandon the subversive groups in which they have served, surrender their weapons to the authorities and ask for protection. We had wanted to do this for some time, the deserters say, but we could not do it before because of the strict vigilance and the death threats constantly made against those who want to get out.

There are many who want to change their status and only wait for the chance to desert. It is because of this attitude that the government has extended the amnesty deadline. The doors are open so that those who repent can abandon the Marxist hordes and rejoin their families where, under the protection of the armed forces, they can resume an honest and constructive life.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the government revolutionary junta, has said that some 1,500 subversives, accompanied by their closest relatives, have surrendered in the past few weeks.

What we want, Duarte said, is to find a way for all Salvadorans to live in peace and harmony. This is what we have been seeking for a long time and this is what most Salvadorans want. This is the aspiration of those striving to make El Salvador, again, an example of constant progress and organized efforts within a climate of Central American coexistence.

As Marxist subversion weakens, those who desert its ranks are becoming more and more convinced that this is a lost cause. The revolutionary government and the armed forces will continue to welcome and protect those who want to benefit from the amnesty law and wish to return to a normal and useful life.

CSO: 3010

ARRESTED UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS' SALARIES FROZEN

PA171714 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Mar 81 p 35

[Text] The government has frozen the salaries of the main university authorities, it was learned yesterday from a news bulletin released by the El Salvador University.

According to the communique the revolutionary government junta issued a decree, on 27 February 1981, in which it stated that it was freezing the salaries of the university authorities detained at the Santa Teola Penitentiary as well as of the deans, assistant deans and directors of regional centers.

The communique adds that the capture of the university authorities has paralyzed the programmed activities. Proof of this is the suspension of the graduation scheduled for 27 February.

The university bulletin says that the 1979-1980 [as published] first cycle was also suspended as well as the beginning of second cycle scheduled for April.

CSO: 3010

ECONOMY MINISTER SAYS INDUSTRY AT 50 PERCENT CAPACITY

PA141341 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Mar 81 pp 3, 42

[Excerpts] Economy Minister Guillermo Diaz Salazar has said that Salvadoran industry is operating at 50 percent of its capacity not because it wants to but because of the lack of working capital and raw materials.

This is partly due to the fact that international organizations have shut off means of financing. These organizations used to grant credits with several days to pay but now industries must work on a cash basis which makes the situation difficult because they also have the foreign exchange problem.

The minister said that the government has created a $250,000-fund by gathering money from other state institutions. This fund will be placed abroad so that raw material can be brought into the country by drawing against this fund. With this, he adds, the international banks which will finance the operation can guarantee their letters of credit. This has made it possible for us "to move forward and to achieve some progress" despite the economic difficulties we are experiencing.

CSO: 3010

LEFTIST IDEOLOGY ANALYZED, COMPARED WITH SOUTHEAST ASIA

Paris EST & OUEST in French 1-28 Feb 81 No 648 pp 16-18

[Article by Branko Lazitch; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Since the Second World War, in what is called the "Third World", there have, doubtless been dozens of insurgent movements which have taken the same name: /National Liberation Front,/ FLN. But under this same title, the political content is far from always being identical.

Let us take Algeria and South Vietnam.

In Algeria, the Algerian Communist Party never obtained the right to be an integral part of the FLN, to be a full-fledged component. Communists participated in it as individuals; and because FLN leaders knew that a communist militant, wherever he may be, is first of all at the service of his party, those whom they spotted were at least kept under surveillance to make sure that they were not in a position to do any harm.

In South Vietnam, by contrast, the FLN was entirely in the hands of the communists. They held all the levers of power. The other parties and groups were only there as extras. Several of their leaders did not in fact realize this until after the FLN's victory, a victory which they were made to understand was not theirs but the communists'.

To use Marxist-Leninist jargon: In South Vietnam's FLN, the Communist Party played /"the leading role,"/ but not in the Algerian FLN.

In an often heterogenous coalition united under the National Liberation Front banner, how does one know whether or not the communists are there playing /the leading role?/

One of the best ways is to find out what the communists themselves say, not those in the country, but those elsewhere, particularly in Moscow. The Soviet-authorized international communist movement publishes two reviews prepared in Prague. The first (which is found on the market), PROBLEMES DE LA PAIX ET DU SOCIALISME (title of the French edition: LA NOUVELLE REVUE INTERNATIONALE) appears monthly in 37 languages. The second, BULLETIN D'INFORMATION, with the subtitle: "Documents of Communists and Worker Parties," appears about twice a month and is sold only by subscription.

Those two publications cover all activities of the Soviet-authorized communist movement throughout the world. Other communists have no place in it; thus, the two reviews never publish anything on Yugoslav communism, and there is no Serbian language edition.

The Salvadoran FLN Manifesto

How do these two reviews present the Salvadoran insurgent activity? The supporting documents show that the "national" movement in El Salvador is an instance of the worldwide revolutionary process of which the documents themselves are the spokesmen.

BULLETIN D'INFORMATION (No 17-18, 1980, pp 71-77) published the "Manifesto of Revolutionary Organizations of El Salvador," and LA NOUVELLE REVUEW INTERNATIONALE (No 1, 1981, pp 132-139) has just revealed the views of these insurgent forces by publishing an interview with Norma Guevara, a member of the unified revolutionary politico-military directorate of El Salvador.

The first of these two documents, moreover, is reproduced from the original published in GRANMA (29 June 1980), Castro's official newspaper in Havana. That manifesto was drafted upon the unification of the five insurgent movements into a unified revolutionary politico-military directorate on 22 May 1980. Thus, it presents the National Liberation Front's program prior to the unleashing of the offensive of 10 January 1981.

Therefore, it is the /"political platform"/ used in the mobilization and preparation of that offensive. At the same time the manifesto defined the position of the new unified directorate on international issues.

The last part enumerates the revolutionary forces with which the Salvadoran revolutionaries are on solid terms: Cuba (/"avant-garde of the Latin American peoples"/), the Nicaraguan people (/"its exemplary revolutionary victory"/), Grenada (/"revolutionary victory and rapid success"/). Next comes a tip of the hat to the /"Palestinian people, rising up against Zionist barbarism"/. Still more revealing is its enumeration of countries where the revolution has been recently victorious: Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran, and Zimbabwe. Two countries on that list betray completely the orientation of this movement: when Cambodia, conquered by the Vietnamese, and Afghanistan, occupied by the Soviets, are cited as examples of victorious revolution, there can be no further doubt that those who speak thus are tools of the Soviets.

Moreover, after designating those countries, the manifesto adds: /"Their victories thrill us, teach us, help us to understand that the peoples have one common enemy, the American imperialists."/ And to dot the i's, the manifesto finishes with this watchword:/" armed struggle today, socialism tomorrow"/

It is not difficult to imagine what kind of socialism would reign in El Salvador.

The Components of the National Liberation Front

The manifesto begins by enumerating the five movements which jointed to found the National Front:

1. The Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FLP).

2. The Salvadoran Communist Party (PCS).

3. The National Resistance (RN).

4. Salvadoran Revolution Party (PRS).

5. People's Revolutionary Army (ARP).

Since there are five movements, logic would indicate that despite common points, there would be political and ideological divergences among them. This is simply not the case in El Salvador: everything we know about them leads us to believe that all five have the same political orientation: Marxism-Leninism.

The first of these movements invokes as part of its "social justification" the name of Farabundo Marti. This man, born in 1894, a representative of the Salvadoran section of the International Red Cross, was the founder and first secretary-general of the Salvadoran Communist Party in 1931. At the end of the same year he tried to organize an insurgent action--it was the time when the Communist International had called for /"the radicalization of the masses"/ on all continents. In January 1932, government forces suppressed that attempted insurrection, and Farabundo Marti was arrested and shot to death on 1 February 1932. The orientation of an insurgent movement which borrows its name from Farabundo Marti is clear. Moreover, at the time of the unification of the five movements, the name Farabundo Marti was adopted by all: the full name of their FLN is /Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front/ (usual acronym FMLN).

The second movement is the Communist Party itself. In this case, at least, no argument is possible: Shafik Handal, the party's secretary general, is also one of the five commanders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). In this capacity he is also the front's spokesman, as emerges from an interview published in L'HUMANITE on 29 January 1981. He indicates the line of attack chosen for propaganda work on public opinion: /"Washington has embarked on an escalation which much resembles what took place in Vientam. They think thereby to weaken us and endanger peace, not only in Central America but throughout the world."/

The third movement is called /"National Resistance."/ Here at last is a "social justification" with neither the terminology nor the tonality of Marxism-Leninism. One would be tempted a priori to say that at least this time we are looking at a nationalist, non-Marxist movement, perhaps even anti-marxist. Alas! A single document from that organization is sufficient to shatter all illusions.

This document was published (with reproduction of the cover) in LIBERATION on 15 January 1981. It is a brochure, bearing the stamp of the RN (National Resistance), which has the title, /"Disciplinary Code, Political Declaration."/ The tract opens with a profession of faith in the /"construction of a new man."/ Next comes a sermon on /"loyality to Marxism-Leninism."/ So far, nothing original, nothing but the usual phrases of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. What is more disturbing comes next.

When the immensity of the tragedy of the Cambodian people become known, the world learned with consternation that the genocide had been committed in the name of the divinity called the organization (Angkar), not the party. As Father Francois Ponchaud wrote in his book, "Cambodia, Year Zero" (Julliard, 1977): /"It is striking to observe the almost religious repsect accorded the Angkar (Organization).... One "believes" in the Angkar, one "loves" it, etc,"/ p 14. Now one finds the same cult of the organization in this Bible of the Salvadoran National Resistance. The militants must show /"respect and love"/ for the organzation. It is forbidden to /"speak ill of the organization,"/ precisely the formulation found in Cambodia. Everything must be decided by the organization, as was also the case in Cambodia; this brochure demands that the organization be kept informed of /"problems which couples, have been unable to solve. In this way, the collective can suggest measures to be taken, even dissolving the relationship in extreme cases."/ Abortion is also viewed in terms of the higher interests of the organization: abortion is justified to avoid a seriously deformed child and to protect the safety of the female militant and the organization.

The fourth movement is presented under the name /"Salvadoran Revolution Party,"/ But its full title is the following/: "Salvadoran Revolutionary Party (Marxist-Leninist),"/ which at once throws much light on the situation. It is enough to cite several extracts from the movement's official brochure; "El Salvador: a Revolutionary Perspective," to make the situation still more explicit. The brochure is dated October 1977 and is printed in Algeria. Under the heading /"Fundamental Tasks of the Salvadoran Revolution,"/ one reads, for example:

> "The existence of a revolutionary party which sees the situation clearly and which succeeds in consolidating revolutionary power by exploiting both the contradictions between the dominant classes and the great fighting spirit of the masses; a party which knows how to profit from today's propitious circumstances for a policy of alliances (which, well-pursued, could lead to a modification of the balance of power), contributes to the triumph of the Salvadoran Revolution."
>
> "The existence of a revolutionary situation in El Salvador leads the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party (PRS) to offer the masses and the revolutionary and democratic forces, the option of a union leading to a revolutionary regime, which alone will be able to effectively oppose fascism, conquer it, and advance the revolution. It is toward the creation of this revolutionary regime, led by the avant-garde, that all efforts at the foundation must be directed."

The wooden language of basic Marxism-Leninism is found full-blown in that prose. The half-sentence, /"the struggle for world hegemony in which the USSR and the USA are engaged"/ alone makes it possible to conclude that in 1977 this party was not entirely aligned with Moscow. What is its position today?

There remains the last movement; /the Peoples Revolutionary Army./ We do not have any specific documents published under its aegis. But the fact that even before the creation of the national front, this organization was operating in tandem with the above-mentioned organization, the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party, allows one to guess its orientation.

It is not suprising that the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Robert White, a liberal American diplomat highly critical of the Salvadoran extreme right, said in the American weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT (26 January): /"I want it to be understood clearly that the left in El Salvador is far more dangerous than the left in Nicaragua. The Sandinistas in Nicaragua embraced several different classes of the population: conservatives, clergy, Marxists, and anti-Marxist. In El Salvador, the leadership of the armed left is without doubt Marxist-Leninist and resolved to take power by force and violence."/

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CSO: 3100

EXPULSION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM BAHAMAS DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by P. M. Thivolet; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

> [Text] An ultimatum enjoining all immigrants of "irregular status" to leave the Bahamas expired on 18 January. Some 25,000 to 30,000 Haitians are thus slated to be expelled to their country of origin. Fleeing that deportation, several, who in some cases left Haiti as long as 20 years ago, are trying by any possible means to reach Florida, which seems to them the ultimate promised land.

Like a beached squadron off the Cuban coast, the 700 islands or islets of the Bahamian archipelago (of which only about 30 are inhabited) form a screen between the United States, the richest country in the world, and Haiti, the poorest country in the New World. After Castro's revolution, this peaceful British colony replaced Cuba as a mecca for North American tourism. Its 220,000 inhabitants are already submerged each year by nearly 1.8 million visitors attracted to the sanitized consumption of the three "s's" of the Antilles: sun, sand, and sex.

Thanks to the tourist manna, the Bahamian living standard is one of the highest in the region: their GNP is Fr 11,300 per person, compared to Haiti's 1,300.

Stokers of this "tourist factory," the 30,000 Haitians have for the most part entered clandestinely on fishing boats and are thus "illegals." The majority of them come from northwestern Haiti, from that spur of mountains which, faces Cuba at Mole-Saint-Nocolas, and which chronically experiences severe famines.

The tourist "miracle," however, rapidly reached its limits. Close to 40 percent of the active population is today unemployed. So the Haitians are now seen as "job-stealers." Scarcely 1 year after independence in 1973, then again in 1978, the Bahamian Government took measures to expel the illegals and to curb the increasing migration.

As the 18 January deadline approached, a Haitian community's predicament became precarious and veritable "pogroms" took place. As reported by LA VOZ*: /"On 18-19 November, Nassau was the scene of two days of sporadic pitched battles between Haitians and Bahamians."/ Minister of Labor, Clement Maynard, even said that, /"It may become necessary to use dogs to find and apprehend the illegals."/

*LA VOZ is an information bulletin, published in Puerto Rico, on the predicament of Haitian emigrants, particularly those in the Dominican Republic and the Bahamas.

The cost of the third deportation, which aspires to "finish" with the 30,000 Haitians, may give pause to the Bahamian Government, which would prefer that they leave of their own volition. The head of the opposition, Norman Solomon, disapproves of the expulsions and estimates the expense at $75 for each Haitian expelled, or a total of $2.25 million.

The deportation process, however, has already begun: 1,500 Haitians have been incarcerated at the Fox Hill prison (Nassau), which is only intended for 600 prisoners. Sanitary conditions are obviously lamentable, and upon the arrival in Port-au-Prince of the first continent of deportees, the Haitian Red Cross discovered eight cases of tuberculosis. One small island, Athol Island, has even been turned into a staging camp for "illegals" about to be deported.

To the flow of emigrants who leave the Bahamas for fear of being sent back to Haiti, are added a growing number of Haitian peasants who have lost all hope of overcoming the /"food shortage"/ which afflicts the fatherland of Toussaint Louverture. Since 1971, the year that the country opened up to the outside world, increasing dependence and an agricultural crisis have unleashed a phenomenon new in Haiti: a rural exodus, which has excessively swollen the capital city Port-au-Prince (with more than 800,000 inhabitants, its population has quadrupled in 20 years) and increased proportionately the number of would-be emigrants.

Their odyssey often turns into tragedy, as when 103 Haitians, caught in a storm, grounded on Cayo Lobos, an islet smaller than a football field in Bahamian territorian waters 40 km from the Cuban coast. Spotted by an American airplane, the castaways, who had begun their voyage on 22 September from Port-de-Paix in Haiti, had to wait for over a month before their government agreed to take responsibility for them. Meanwhile five of them, including three pregnant women, died of hunger. For several hours on 13 November, Bahamian soldiers, using their weapons, tranformed Cayo Lobos into a battlefield to force re-embarkation of the survivors who were refusing to return to Haiti.

The Bahamas is not the only state in the region to find the Haitians undesirable.

Florida: Promised Land

Latin American countries bordering the Caribbean Sea are also preparing to expel those who have entered clandestinely. This is the case with Panama. Venezuela has just "discovered" that 6,000 Haitians have illegally entered from Colombia. France, in its three Oversea Departments, and Great Britain, in its remaining possessions in the Lesser Antilles, have reinstituted visas for Haitian citizens.

So the United States remains the ultimate "promised land" to which Florida is the half-open door. The swelling of the Haitian community, already estimated at no less than 30,000 persons in that state where racial relations are already strained, is worrying American authorities. They have prepared Fort Allen, a military camp in Puerto Rico, to lodge 2,000 to 10,000 Haitian immigrants. The latter, moreover, reject the Puerto Ricans. The economic situation, particularly regarding jobs, is in fact very difficult in the "associated state" in the United States. That decision may be intended to deter prospective emigrants, as all countries in the region are shutting out the Haitian refugees or, like the Bahamas, expelling them.

The Haitian /boat people/, unlike the Vietnamese or the Cuban refugees, have up to now found few defenders.

The black community in the United States has long hesitated to support these immigrants who could compete with them in a crowded labor market. For the last year, however, it has been applying pressure for Haitians to be given the status of political refugees. The administration has refused, although it grants such status to Cuban refugees. However, a decision by Federal Judge J. King on 2 July has effectively prohibited any expulsion of Haitian immigrants.

The Haitian emigration is not a recent phenomenon. From 1920 to the Cuban revolution, from 200,000 to 300,000 Haitians worked as cane cutters on the great plantations of the American companies in Cuba. But, since the beginning of the Duvalier dictatorship in 1957, there has been a diaspora of more than 1 million emigrees, half of whom have established themselves in the United States and Canada.

The remittances sent back by the diaspora are a primary source of hard currency for the Haitian Government: nearly $20 million a year for U.S. emigrants alone, a sum which is nearly equal to one-fourth of the budget. At all levels, moreover, the misery of some makes for the happiness of others. Because sending funds through the Haitian mail system is so "uncertain," many fund transfer companies offering person to person service have developed in Montreal, New York, and Miami. The Duvalier family is said to control several of these behind the scenes.

"Guant, Barefoot..."

Immigration by air having been practically eliminated several months ago, obliging boatmen are realizing substantial profits. In overloaded boats, the trip to the Bahamas costs more than $400 and, from there to Florida, another $500.

The Haitian authorities at all levels view this exodus with considerable complacency; from the /chief of section/ whose "palm must be greased" in exchange for closing his eyes at the departure of dozens of peasants from the zone he monitors, to the military and police authorities who cannot fail to be aware when an antiquated fishing boat weighs anchor with several hundred people on board.

The inaction of the government in the drama of Cayo-Lobos (it promised to "reinsert" the castaways: Tonton Macoutes welcomed them with truncheons) and its silence before the ultimatum of the Bahamian Government profoundly shocked the Haitian people. The massive emigration undoubtedly alleviates the country's social tensions. But the tolerance of the authorities becomes complicity in the "sale" of Haitian workers to the Dominican Republic. The latter gave the Duvalier government more than $1 million to permit 15,000 seasonal workers to come for the zafra [sugar harvest] in 1979. In the Dominican Republic, nearly 300,000 Haitians are already working in the big sugar plantations where, as the Anti-Slavery Society of London has shown, /"they are treated like slaves."/

The intensification of the brain drain and, above all, the peasant emigration have taken the appearance of silent opposition to the regime. For many, there is no more hope within Haiti. According to J. C. Bajeux, director of LA VOZ, /"Haiti is becoming a threat to Caribbean stability.... The Haitian crisis, spilling over its borders, is attracting international attention. All signs indicate that the crisis must be resolved at its very source, in Haiti."/

The independent press, decapitated by the arrests of last November, had played up the motion aroused by the return of /"our Palestiniens."/ For example, INTERJEUNES published a letter on 9 August from a 15 year old reader who had watched, overwhelmed, as the first contingent of 170 illegal Haitians expelled from the Bahamas debarked on the Port-au-Prince wharf. /"It was enough to make one cry. It was painful to watch. Gaunt, barefoot, their eyes reflecting years of wretchedness and torments.... They left 20 years ago with hope in their hearts, and they have come back with death in their souls."/

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CSO: 3100

ECONOMY SUFFERS FROM LARGE CONTRABAND TRADE

Port-au-Prince LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR in French 21-27 Feb 81 pp 24-25

[Article]

[Text] A foreign expert who has long worked among us confided--with no malice--to journalists at the end of his mission that incoherence and even aberration seemed to be fixed features in the thinking of most of our compatriots in matters of economic development.

That is perhaps true to the extent that our behavior does not always correspond to our professions of faith and that actual practice in no way reflects the most attractive theories of our clerics. This is true, for example, in commercial relations with our closest neighbors. In the Dominican Republic, the gross domestic production (calculated in millions of dollars) is 4,626.1; that of Haiti is 1,217.6. The [Dominican Republic's] annual growth rate is 6 percent; Haiti's is 2.4. Its exports come to 868.6, ours to 141. Tax revenues of the central Dominican Government are 11.2, compared to 6.0 in Haiti. In light of these figures, prepared by the Interamerican Development Bank for 1979, the gap is considerable and illustrates the phenomenon called--at the Conference on a New International Economic Order--the "growing inequality between countries within the Third World.

Inasmuch as we ourselves want to reach optimal development, the Dominicans, too, have a letitimate concern in improving their living standards and taking all possible measures to throw off the yoke of underdevelopment. On the other hand, it is disquieting and unacceptable that their "leap forward" should be made at Haiti's expense, that they should take over the Haitian market while closing their own to our products. Such is the reality, despite the good neighbor policy practiced by the two governments. One must, however, recognize that it is less the leaders in Santo Domingo who are to be faulted than our own compatriots who indulge in contraband.

Avalanche

As a result of the decrease in tension between the two countries, contraband operations have reached such an extent that they are disturbing Haiti's socioeconomic structures. Under the commercial agreement reached last year between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, we officially import four Dominican products, including ceramics, whereas we sell them three, including sisal. In reality the Haitian market is saturated with all sorts of Dominican merchandise, which our own enterprises are able to manufacture in sufficient quantities and of equal quality.

Even the least attentive observer must notice that the ever more numerous products displayed in the street stalls of Port-au-Prince and in the famous "Curacao Market" are almost exclusively Dominican: bath soap, plastic sandals, "bohios," dried pastes, plastic bathtubs and hoses, household aluminum articles, confections, etc. In the face of this avalanche which threatens to wipe out local production, one cannot help but ask some questions. One exasperated manufacturer said: "Everything happens as if the Dominicans wanted to infiltrate the Haitian economy, as if Haiti were a Dominican province." The border, according to some sources, is a veritable sieve. Trucks stuffed with merchandise reportedly cross often, without formalities, and sometimes dump their cargoes right at the entrance of Haitian markets. One hardly believes one's ears. However, at the end of December occurred an incident which resulted in arrests and showed that these statements are not groundless. A customs inspector, having apprehended a suspect truck discharging its merchandise at Delmas, discovered, hidden under this merchandise, 1,600 boxes of bath soap worth $78,400. The treasury was thus able to collect $42,336. From this figure, one can imagine the astronomical amount of taxes which contraband operations keep from the public treasury.

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CSO: 3100

'TIEMPO' NOTES 'DETERIORATION' OF DEMOCRACY IN AREA

PA162033 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Regional Crisis and Politics"]

[Text] There are undoubtedly many reasons for the deterioration of the situation in Central America. It has been said that the traditional democracy, that which only benefits groups and not the people in general, has failed and is no longer in a position to offer alternatives.

However, the truth is that instead of advancing and outstripping violence, the conservative sectors become more conservative and even more so now with the inflexible stand of the new U.S. Government.

The economic and political crisis has increased so much that foreign dependency is now greater than in the past.

Our country should be thoroughly analyzed with regard to production capacity, its financial resources and the attitude of its political parties. The government now expects foreign loans to complement expenditures as can be seen in the lack of funds to nationalize 20 high schools, a commitment made with teachers and students.

In other words, the nation is more dependent and it seems that the IMF has established conditions and prerequisites that the Treasury Secretariat and the Central Bank cannot omit in the implementation of their economic policy.

These difficulties are only on effect of an increasingly dependent overall policy, a result of de facto governments which have expected everything from abroad so as not to make structural changes. The strange thing is, however, that the political groups which are supposedly hoping to seize power to correct the most serious mistakes, have not subjected this policy to a harsh and critical study in order to come up with the most adequate corrective measures.

Everybody is aware that as the Central American crisis has deteriorated and violence increased, foreign intervention has also increased under the name of aid with the purpose of consolidating the Government of El Salvador, for example, and political groups which do not support the principle of self-determination.

Weapons, dollars, planes and ships to exterminate rebels, plus advisers to demonstrate how to use these means of persuasion, are not the best incentives for establishing democracy in Central America or for evaluating the worth of any ruler repudiated for his crimes against mankind.

Moreover, if the Central American governments that are in conflict with their own people because they have insisted on maintaining this type of nominal democracy are going to remain in power solely because of foreign military support, what then is the future of peace and the principle of self-determination in Central America?

Certain political leaders in our country are frequently saying that they are ready to support a restoration crusade in Nicaragua without analyzing whose interest will be served by such an armed intervention, or if such a military crusade will favor the principle of self-determination of the Honduran people.

A war when the constitutionality process is not complete and when the people have not freely elected the government they want, would spoil these processes of political normalization.

A policy implemented by force, in the case of one state against another, would immediately disrupt the institutional order. If this has to be done with borrowed equipment and with unrequested advisers, the decisions are not the least national.

Therefore, the political leaders who say that they agree with such an adventure are being irresponsible.

The future of Central America, as well as that of the Caribbean region, is not that of having governments maintained by a foreign military force and is not that of being less independent. This future must be decided by the people based on the principle of self-determination so that they can rule according to the interests of the majorities.

The traditional democracy is in crisis but not all democracies because they will be expanded and consolidated if the people have decisionmaking power, no matter what means they use to impose their decisions.

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL SEES DANGER IN CALL FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA192207 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Mar 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Elections Urgent But Not For Constituent Assembly"]

[Excerpts] We have already noted the danger posed to the nation by the idea of calling elections for a constituent assembly as if we did not have already a constitutional system compatible with the state of legality existing in all civilized nations.

The objective--which is most assuredly a throwback to Carterism--is to adopt some measures. For this very reason Salvadorans must reject the proposal and request instead an immediate return to constitutionality.

We are fully convinced that the Salvadoran government must call elections as soon as possible, not to pass new laws but to turn power over to officials who truly represent the people's will. Logically this can only be carried out and justified within the framework of El Salvador's laws, as we would otherwise be violating the rules and spirit which have allowed us to exist as a nation.

We must consider the fact that the elections serve to protect the de jure state, and not the opposite. In other words, the de jure state is not used as justification to hold elections.

CSO: 3010

MERCHANT MARINE EXPANSION ANNOUNCED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 24 Feb 81 pp 1-B, 4-B

[Article by Arturo de Aquino]

[Text] The merchant fleet will increase its transportation capacity by 5.2 million tons by incorporating 125 new ships.

To train the crews that will operate the units, Mexico purchased the most modern training ship. The ship was launched in Rotterdam, Holland last Saturday in a ceremony attended by the under secretary of ports of the Secretariat of Communications, and the director of the Merchant Marine under the same secretariat, Jose Velarde and Captain Carlos Bandala.

The Secretariat of Communications made this announcement, and indicated that the support for the Merchant Marine provided by the present administration stems from the increasing importance of this activity to the national economy, particularly regarding foreign trade.

The growth of the Merchant Marine's importance was emphasized by pointing out that while Mexico's total trade with other countries totaled 35.4 million tons in 1977, last year that trade reached 73.2 million tons, of which 90.11 percent was transported by sea.

That is, of 73.2 million tons, 66 million were transported, either from Mexico to the rest of the world or vice-versa, on merchant vessels.

This vital role, it was asserted, has caused the Communications and Transportation Sector to put into practice its plans to support the entire maritime transportation industry. In its promotion of the Merchant Marine, in addition to the above-mentioned actions, it plans to register 125 new ships between this year and next year.

The incorporation of the new vessels will bring the dead weight tonnage of the national merchant fleet from the current level of 1.8 million tons to more than 7 million tons by 1982.

The ship purchased in Holland by Mexican authorities to train the crews that will be responsible for the new vessels is a combined ship, in that in addition to having the necessary features to train merchant seamen, it was also designed for the transportation of general cargo, grain and containers.

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GRAINS, MILK DEAL WITH CANADA ANNOUNCED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 27 Feb 81 p 2-A

[Article by Berta Becerra]

[Text] Yesterday Mexico purchased from Canada $100 million (Canadian dollars) worth of wheat, corn, beans, rape and powdered, evaporated and rehydrated milk. In addition, with a loan guarantee from the Canadian Government, the National Railroad Car Construction Company will purchase 20 convoys of nine cars each for the Metro.

With this agricultural product purchase agreement, the availability of foodstuffs is guaranteed, and reserves may be built up again for the 1981-82 period.

The document was signed by Secretary of Trade Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and the director of the Government Basic Commodities Company, Enrique Diaz Ballesteros; and for Canada, by Minister of Agriculture Eugene Whelan and Secretary of Trade E. Lumley. Present at the ceremony was Canadian Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau.

By signing this pact, Canada is confirming its position as the second-largest provider of foodstuffs to Mexico, after the United States. We also purchase agricultural products from New Zealand, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil and Ireland.

In Ottawa, the secretary of trade stated that as Mexico regains self-sufficiency in food, it will be necessary for its population to have a reliable supply of basic commodities.

Moreover, he asserted that by diversifying sources of supplies, Mexico will also ensure that the people will not suffer any shortages of staples.

The signing of this agreement to provide agricultural products is one of the first results of President Lopez Portillo's visit to Canada last May.

De la Vega Dominguez indicated that "this agreement clearly manifests the cooperation between our countries, and ensures that the food will arrive on time, at good prices and in sufficient quantities for our poorer classes.

"This guarantee is of the utmost importance for any nation, particularly in these times, given the difficult international circumstances," he said.

At the end of the signing ceremony, the secretary of trade repeated what Secretary of Agriculture and Water Francisco Merino Rabago said recently:

"In the last 4 years, the agricultural balance has been favorable to Mexico."

He added, "To date, the foreign currency obtained from exports of agricultural products has been used to pay for imported foodstuffs."

He also said that President Lopez Portillo's idea is being put into practice literally, because the resources generated by petroleum are being planted in the fields and in industry, in order to promote the nation's economic development.

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FOODSTUFFS REPORTED ROTTING IN LEON FREIGHTYARDS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 17 Feb 81 p 1-F

[Article by Jorge Alejandro Torres Diaz]

[Text] Leon, Guanajuato--More than 60 cars belonging to the Mexican National Railroad, loaded with various goods including basic foodstuffs, are standing at the local station because the lack of motor power to move the cargo to the loading and unloading platforms is preventing their unloading.

This deficiency on the part of the National Railroad is hindering commercial and industrial activity in Leon.

When local station chief Miguel Leiva Mauricio was asked why the cars remained in the yards, he indicated that the lack of machinery has prevented the unloading of the cars.

The railway is experiencing a serious situation due to the lack of motorized equipment in general. The consequence is delays and setbacks in the delivery of cargo, added the official.

The station chief complained that adequate attention is not given to the facilitation of unloading railroad cars. He indicated that loaded cars have been sitting for months without being emptied.

Local trains 429 and 430, corresponding to the Irapuato-Aguascalientes route and vice-versa, are off schedule, and are therefore unable to undertake the maneuvers requested by the Leon station chief. The result is a veritable bottleneck, a situation which is not unique to Leon; it occurs throughout the republic, causing the most damage in port cities.

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'LA PRENSA' STRESSES 'DECEIT' REGARDING CANAL TREATIES

PA181609 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Mar 81 p 1A

["Hoy Por Hoy" Column]

[Text] The strident and demagogic campaign that prevailed during the negotiation, signing and ratification of the Torrijos-Carter treaties led many Panamanians--despite well reasoned warnings to the contrary--to believe in good faith that the treaties effectively redressed the nation's sovereignty over the Canal Zone. The "revolutionary process" chose Ancon Hill as a symbol of the alleged recovery of our sovereignty and, in a spectacular ceremony that was attended by many Latin American presidents and other distinguished personalities of the continent, hoisted a Panamanian flag atop it.

Now that the demagogic verbiage has died down, the abysmal difference between rhetorical appearances and the harsh reality of events can be clearly perceived. The United States continues to take steps about Ancon Hill and the access roads to it at will. Only the irresponsibility of our rulers, Jimmy Carter's deceiving morality and the conniving opportunism of the Latin American president, who vouched for the new agreements with their prestige, made it possible for some Panamanians to see a final conquest in what was nothing but a mirage. If our exhalted poetess [Amelia Dennis de Ycaza] were alive she would sorrowfully say "You are not yet mine, beloved Ancon."

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WORKERS PROTEST U.S. LABOR AUTHORITY'S POLICY

PA231452 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Mar 81 pp A-1, A-14

[Text] Local 900, the Union of Workers of the Panama Canal Commission with Legal Status Certificate No 42, lodged a strong protest Wednesday with the foreign ministry against the intention of the U.S. Federal Labor Relations Authority [FRLA] to extend its jurisdiction to Panama in defiance of commitments under the Panama Canal Treaty, a union spokesman said yesterday.

The local 900's protest, dated 18 March, claims the following:

"We expect a categorical statement from the foreign ministry regarding the unions that have not applied for legal status to our labor ministry. If the only law applicable is Panamanian law, no union without legal status, duly recognized by our authorities, can operate, the union spokesman went on to say.

"For the above stated reasons, we entreat the government to take the following steps through you:

"1. To ban the FRLA from violating our national sovereignty and dignity and, therefore, to prohibit it from holding the election it has scheduled because it violates our laws.

"2. To communicate to the U.S. government that the Republic of Panama will grant no visas to the FRLA personnel because their activities are not authorized under the treaty. (Article XII of the agreement for implementation of Article III of the Panama Canal Treaty).

"3. To send appropriate notes to the Panama Canal Commission outlining Panama's position that, based on the Canal Treaty, only unions recognized by the Republic of Panama can operate in Panama.

"4. The canal workforce anxiously expects the Panama Canal Commission to promptly issue, with due participation by the four Panamanian members, the labor regulations provided for under Article X (1) of the Torrijos-Carter treaty respecting, above all, universally accepted labor principles such as that of equal pay for equal work and noncurtailment of labor rights (Article X (2))," the spokesman for Local 900 said.

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COMMENT ON REAGAN INITIATIVES, SOCIALIST MEDIATION IN EL SALVADOR

West Abetting Communist Expansion

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Mar 81 p 8

[Article: "The Great Red Trap"]

[Text] The Cuban tyranny's interference in El Salvador, backed by the Soviet Union, East Germany, Vietnam and other Marxist regimes, the chief evidence of which is shown by an enormous contribution of weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas, of which the United States Government has offered abundant, conclusive proof, is just another episode in international communism's attempt to continue, in Central America, the execution of its plans for expansion and penetration on a worldwide scale. It may be assumed that the success of the Red plot for the propagation of communism's miserable despotism does not have to depend, in this instance, as it did not depend in the adventures of the same type in the Asian and African area, merely on the efficacy of its direct contribution of arms, and also military advisers and pseudo-volunteer mercenary troops, aimed at the universal dissemination of the "socialist revolution." Because, as events have shown with definite proof, the widespread proclivity among the Western governments and political sectors for giving credit to the two major propagandistic deceptions that have contributed most to the worldwide progress of totalitarian subversion, with all its dreadful toll of violence and terrorism, will also continue to carry weight in favor of those plotting to enslave mankind.

We are obviously referring to the "national liberation movements" and the "struggle for fundamental political and social changes," with which so many continue to be deceived, despite the incontrovertible fact that the people are always the victims, and communism is always the beneficiary of these endeavors supposedly demanding liberty or social justice.

In Central America, the prime example was provided by Nicaragua, unquestionably chosen by the Soviet Union for the establishment of its second base on the American continent. There, after the fall of the Somoza regime, the political trap set by the communists used to advantage, as it seldom has in their by now long history, the chronic naivete that typifies a unique kind of universally proliferated liberal. Oddly enough, it sufficed to form a government junta embellished by the presence of an extremely small minority of centrist and moderate elements in order to proclaim that a real democracy had come into existence in Nicaragua, disregarding the strong

Marxist-Leninist background of the various Sandinist factions, and the "miracle" of the strange transformation of their almost defenseless guerrillas into armies equipped with the most modern weapons, which literally demolished Somoza's seasoned guards. But what is most inexplicable and, at the same time, unpardonable, is the fact that the support for the "new" pseudoliberal Nicaragua continued, even at the conclusion of the farce, going to the extreme of not attaching the slightest significance either to the elimination of all democrats with a certain amount of representative status from the government, or to the evidence of the Sandinists' definitive incorporation into the Cuban-Soviet orbit, or to Havana's unconcealed intervention in Nicaraguan militarization, or to the establishment of an oppressive, repressive system slavishly imitating Castroite features, or to the fully proven participation of the Managua government in the trafficking of arms for the Central American guerrillas. The record for political blindness was reached with the approval of a plan for $75 million in aid to the Sandinists, voted by the United States Congress after prior attestation by the ineffable President Carter that its recipients were religiously abiding by the rules of nonintervention.

All the same determining factors of weakness and defenselessness against communist expansion in the American Caribbean zone have again had an effect against the proposal of the Reagan government aimed at averting the terrible tragedy besetting El Salvador, the tragedy unleashed by extremist gangs associated with a terrorism which is, to a considerable extent, a result of importation, ideological indoctrination and military potential originating in the USSR's Cuban branch, and which is merely the most serious manifestation of a maneuver for conquering and penetrating American soil, the devastating effects of which are already being felt in Guatemala and Honduras as well. Only Costa Rica has managed to protect itself from this maneuver thus far, at the cost of being forced to "pretend not to notice" violations of its territorial sovereignty perpetrated, as even the Costa Rican press itself has constantly reported, by communist guerrilla groups or arms traffickers.

In view of this situation, the mood of hesitation, insensitivity or confusion regarding the actual scope of the problem that has predominated in the West, in connection with the proposal made by the United States Government, citing the need for prompt, firm decisions, is inconceivable; and there are many very disappointing examples of this.

In Germany, Chancellor Genscher, a member of the liberal minority in the government, on the occasion of the visit of his colleague from Costa Rica, Niehaus, signed a declaration with the latter condemning the communist interference in Central America; but both agreed to support the Sandinists' "desire for democracy" in Nicaragua. Concurrently, while the Christian Democratic opposition came out in favor of backing the Salvadoran junta, the Social Democratic government majority voiced its "complete solidarity" with the guerrillas in El Salvador.

Elsewhere in Europe, the only really encouraging impression came from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose areas of agreement with Reagan on the position to be assumed toward the Soviet Union and the communist threat were quite evident during her recent visit to Washington. And the weakest flank was shown by Denmark, with a declaration, following the visit by the American envoy, Herman Cohen, in which its foreign minister, Kjeld Olesen, agreeing with all those who have swallowed the communist "pill" of social reforms, stated that "the Danish Government is on the side of the oppressed."

The picture is completed by the position of the Socialist International Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, meeting in Panama, which was in favor of a "peaceful and political solution" for the Salvadoran crisis, and which assigned to the institution's president, former German Chancellor Willy Brandt, the status of mediator between the conflicting factions, after prior consultation with President Reagan. In order to evaluate the extent to which the authority and impartiality of such mediators can be trusted, it would suffice to recall that this same confederation of Socialists, headed by Brandt, at a recent meeting held in Madrid, expressed solidarity with the terrorists in El Salvador with the very same zeal with which it had done so previously with the gangs of Yasser Arafat's Palestinian bandits.

Needless to say, we are not attempting to claim that there are no serious problems affecting political liberty and social and economic equality in El Salvador, as there are in other countries, both within and outside of Central America. But what must be definitely avoided is admitting that the spiritual and material well-being of their people can and should be achieved by exalting in their midst the dehumanizing and enslaving domination of communist doctrines and regimes.

Socialist Mediator Status Questioned

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 7 Mar 81 p 6

[Article: "Mediation in El Salvador?"]

[Text] It is not overly demanding to require that anyone who serves as a mediator must be in the milieu. The fact that this is not perceived very clearly (in addition to setting a disputable precedent) is what one notes with concern in the case of the so-called mediation on the part of the Socialist International [IS] in El Salvador.

It is a well-known fact that, for some time, this organization has been expending efforts to establish bases on our continent; in other words, to show what one colleague, as early as 24 November 1979 (reiterating it on 12 January 1980),called a "desire for 'active solidarity' with Latin America."

That same issue cited some of the steps already taken by the IS to reveal its solidarity to us: a gathering of its leaders in Caracas, in May 1976; a mission to Latin America, in 1978; the attendance of its staff (Palme, Brandt and Kreisky, assisted by Mitterrand and Gonzalez) at the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of a Mexican political party; the "Mexico City Declaration;" the formation of a committee to examine the Latin American situation; and a new embassy of "leading members of the Spanish, French, Norwegian, Italian, Dutch and Dominican Social Democratic movements," to which our government proceeded to close its borders in view of the active militancy of the travelers and of the entity giving orders against Uruguay.

On one occasion, we examined what we might term the abstract political plan upheld by the Socialist International. Despite the fact that some of its member parties have disavowed the original Marxist (=communist) roots, despite the fact that it has agreed that "the means of coming to power is parliament, not revolution" (Daniel Bell, 1968), even though it has moderated the principle of state ownership, reducing

it to state "control" and planning (THE ECONOMIST, 11 November 1978): despite all these purging remedies, as we say, not all observers are convinced that things have really changed. For example, it is pointed out that other parties and movements need not explain that they do not intend to seize power by means of an armed insurrection. It is also noted that the exact limits between state ownership and the so-called state "control" which the socialists demand can hardly be discerned, especially over the long term.

But what is of basic concern to us on this occasion is the Socialist International's "eligibility" to serve as an arbitrator between one or more Latin American governments and the respective militia organizations that are attempting to overthrow them by means of hostile and terrorist operations.

In other words, it is a matter of judging the IS' "foreign policy." Has the organization maintained the proper neutrality in the "Third World" disputes?

If we can believe Mr Olof Palme, the affirmative is the rule. On 19 April 1974, the Swede wrote to Brandt and Kreisky, "The strength and merit of the Social Democratic movement lies in the fact that it does not constitute any political threat to those countries" (of the Third World). "We do not have the slightest intention of telling them which social system they should adopt."

Nothing could be better; but both Palme and his organization nevertheless seem highly prediposed toward ordering what social system the countries that they order are not entitled to adopt. This may be properly judged in the light of the systematic publicity and harassment and, what is more serious, with ambitions of being a "penalizer," organized by the aforementioned international movement against our country.

The inhabitants of some countries upset by internal crises are soothed by the Social Democrats' overt repudiation of any contamination from socialism (as a social and political ideal) with unconstitutional (violent) methods for coming to power. Soviet communism "annihilates liberty" (Brandt).

But it would appear that this peremptory dissociation from violence relates only to the kind that might be used by the very ones who categorically condemn it.

On the other hand, if it is carried out a few geodesic degrees away, it even deserves socialist aid of several million solidary dollars.

Social Democratic governments in Sweden (notably that of Olof Palme himself) granted very generous financial assistance to the guerrilla movements in (the then) Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and various other parts of the Third World. The benefiting organizations were not actually fighting for power through persuasion and argument among parliamentary officials. The socialist governments of Norway, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Germany and the Netherlands also provided or are providing sizable funds being given to the guerrillas in Tanzania, Zambia, Algeria, Ethiopia, Libya and the Eastern bloc nations. And the Socialist International itself adopted the resolution in 1971 to [illegible]e funds to the African partisan movements.

This is why the possibility of a reconciliation between Latin American governments and partisans, through the good offices of a "compromised" organization such as IS, appears remote to us. Furthermore, are we Latin Americans unfit to grant each other the gift of advice, assistance and even mediation, when necessary?
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ISSUES FACING NEW FOREIGN POLICY MAKERS DISCUSSED

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial: "New Horizons in International Policy"]

[Text] The change in leadership in our Ministry of Foreign Affairs need not entail any drastic change in the essential positions maintained by our foreign policy, inasmuch as they are dictated by very deepseated, immutable principles.

As in the case of the Folle ministry and, previously, with Rovira and Blanco, as well as everyone else in the tradition, our attitude toward international policy has had to be based on the Western philosophical concept of the world and its interrelationships, on the sovereignty and self-determination of nations, on nonintervention, on the preservation of peace and the preeminence of dialog and negotiation in disputes, on active participation in the specific political multilateral entities contributing insofar as possible to the achievement of their goals, on interest in regional political, economic and technical activity to make the region to which we belong a genuine link in improved worldwide order, on the search for and affirmation of regional economic integration and on respect for the individual, his rights and obligations, and the free expression of his will.

Owing to its physical dimensions and its potential, Uruguay cannot assume a leading role in the administration of international affairs; but it does have to uphold a tradition and a reputation that has always accompanied our conduct in world interrelations, and has lent our voice a reverberation considerably greater than might have been expected on the basis of the material strength that we possess.

As we say, these are the unchangeable factors in Uruguay's international position. But the incessant course of events requires that, from the well established mainstay of a policy, we pursue the course of our proposals, making the provisions prompted by circumstances, as the best means of protecting what is basic.

This is why we have recently been concerned with the feasibility of reexamining the relations with the group of nonalined countries.

The debates and results of the meeting just held by the nonalined nations in New Delhi, India,reaffirm our suggestion to consider becoming a member of the group, and not just an observer.

At New Delhi, the movements which best interpret nonalinement, in other words, those which resist the attempts of others, such as Cuba, that want to put the nonalined nations in the service of Soviet strategy, and which strive to keep the group on the middle line devised by its founders, proved to be a definite majority; and, therefore, joining the group does not mean mortgaging convictions but, on the contrary, reinforcing coinciding, positive positions within the realm of international action.

Another issue that we have focused on is the problem of the invasion of the Organization of American States by the English-speaking Caribbean nations.

At the present time, with six votes, they prove decisive in many votes, and the next prospect is the proclamation of independence on the part of four more small islands which could, in turn, join the OAS as members and become increasingly decisive in our regional entity's decisions.

Furthermore, the process does not end there, because the trend is for each small Caribbean island to become an independent state, and it is hard to imagine how far that will go.

We have absolutely nothing against the independence, self-determination and opinion of the aforementioned group of countries. They should occupy their places and express their views and opinions in the international realm, as befits them as independent states. But what we cannot find is justification for their intervention and decisions within the OAS and the Latin American groups.

There is nothing to identify them with our traditions as a regional organization. Geographical location is not a valid credential for joining a club with which there is no ideological, linguistic or historical affinity.

They have a deepseated connection with the British Commonwealth, with which they have much more of a relationship and friendship than with the Latin American countries. In their international views as well, they have proven closer and more committed to the African countries than with those of our continent. They alternate in the Latin American groups in order to obtain positions, but they have not proven to have solidarity with the positions that prevail among the Latin Americans, nor do they share our ways of addressing the various problems.

Consideration of a similar nature should be given to the participation of Cuba in the Latin American groups, which is considered natural and general, with respect to the various international entities.

Here again, although in the case of Cuba we must admit the Latin roots and the historical relationship within American regional activity, there appears the illogical element of joining a club with a member which, more drastically than the Caribbean English-speaking countries, is ideologically incompatible with the club itself.

Cuba acts jointly with the Marxist-Socialist countries of the East, which have the same system as the Cuban regime itself. It is a member of CEMA [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance], and its positions are those dictated by the Soviet Union or adopted within the group of Marxist-Socialist countries of the East.

One wonders: What is a government with such a political militancy doing in the Latin American groups? What is it doing if not acting as a genuine "Trojan horse" imposing a restraint that is not in keeping with the requirements for frank discussion, or taking advantage of any emphasis or indiscretion to report it to its true allies, that is, the Marxist-Socialist countries.

Europe has its Community, it has its OEEC [Organization for European Economic Cooperation] comprised of the West European countries; and it never occurred to it to give a place to East Germany, which is geographically located on the same continent, but very far removed ideologically, as Cuba is from the other Latin American countries.

The change that has taken place in the leadership of our diplomacy prompts us to stress these issues because, as we have remarked before, we believe that we must act to become "up to date" in our international policy, by seeking more extensive support and making the latter more genuine, based on terms with a projection greater than the merely geographical one.

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